

## OIC, JBA denounce Beirut attacks

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Monday denounced "the continued attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut," the Saudi Press Agency said. A statement from OIC Secretary-General Shafruddin Firzadi appealed to Lebanon's government and Muslim leaders to intervene "to stop the fighting and destruction..." It also urged Islamic countries to end "this tragedy immediately and provide all the necessary humanitarian aid" to victims. In Amman the Jordanian Bar Association (JBA) has also condemned the attacks and said that "those behind the fighting serve no-one but the enemies of the Arab nation by establishing circumstances for dividing the one Arab people in Lebanon and the only beneficiary from this fighting is Israel." The JBA statement called on the people of Lebanon and all Arabs to preserve the unity of Lebanon.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Peres receives Mubarak's message

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres Monday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak but no details of the contents of the message were available. The verbal message was conveyed to Mr. Peres by visiting Egyptian Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandeel, who arrived earlier Monday for talks with Israeli officials on Egyptian oil sales to the Jewish state (See page 2). Mr. Peres met for more than an hour with Mr. Kandeel, the first Egyptian Minister to visit here since Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982. The aides said Mr. Peres' meeting with Mr. Kandeel focused on finding ways to improve relations between the two countries. Aides said Mr. Peres spoke of Israel's "desire to widen the circle of peace, and to hold a dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation."

Volume 10 Number 2881

AMMAN, TUESDAY MAY 28, 1985, RAMADAN 9, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Cabinet postpones recall of envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to postpone transfer of five ambassadors for which an earlier decision was issued recalling the envoys to the ministry headquarters. The envoys are Ahmad Al Hindawi, Hisham Al Shawwa, Nabih Al Nimr, Hani Tabbarah and Dr. Walid Al Sa'di. The transfer will go into effect as of July 15, according to the cabinet's new decision.

## Palestinian editors condemn attacks

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinian newspaper editors decried the Israeli authorities from the West Bank have condemned attacks by Shi'ite Amal militia on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. In a statement they issued here, the editors said "the aggression on the camps is aimed at liquidating Palestinian presence in Lebanon, following the failure of the Zionist invasion, and Zionist attempts to destroy the Palestinian camps." The statement urged all "peace-loving nations and free people of the world" to do all they can to save "the Palestinian people from total annihilation in Lebanon."

## Yugoslav premier heads for U.S.

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc left Monday on a five-day visit to the United States for talks with President Reagan on improved economic and major international issues. Mr. Planinc, who travelled on a scheduled flight from Belgrade to New York, was accompanied by her Foreign Trade Minister Miljenko Bojanic and Deputy Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

## Israel says commandos planted Haifa bomb

TEL AVIV (R) — An explosive charge blew up on a pavement in the port city of Haifa Sunday and police said it had apparently been left there by commandos. The explosion near the district courthouse caused no injuries or damage. Police detained about 30 suspects but they were later released. The explosion took place on the Jewish festival of Shavuoth.

## Kohl meets Mitterrand today

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will meet President Francois Mitterrand of France Tuesday to try to smooth out disagreements on issues including U.S. plans for space-based defence. Diplomatic sources said both leaders were keen to use the one-day meeting in the lakeside town of Constance, West Germany, to dispel impressions of a rare policy rift between the allies. Mr. Mitterrand took West German officials by surprise in early May by announcing at a Western summit in Bonn that France would refuse to join research into President Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI), dubbed "Star Wars".

# 8 towns hit in Iraq-Iran strikes

## Attack on Sheikh Jaber triggers new flare-up in 56-month-old Gulf conflict

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq and Iran Monday stepped up Gulf war air strikes, with eight towns reported hit on either side of their common border.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi warplanes struck at "selected targets" in five towns. Iraq Sunday ended an eight-week lull in the air war, with bomb and missile attacks on Iranian centres in retaliation for what it said was Tehran's involvement in Saturday's car bomb attack on the Emir of Kuwait.

The Baghdad spokesman said Iraqi jets Monday hit the Iranian border towns of Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab and Gilan-e-Gharb, in the central-northern war front, while another wave attacked the oil centre of Abadan.

The spokesman said Iraqi planes also hit the "Ain Khosh" military camp, but did not give its location. IRNA quoted the armed forces staff command as saying Iranian planes attacked the Iraqi towns of Diana, Al-Hai Gharbi and As-Sadiyah after earlier strikes on Aghra and Kof Sanjaq — all within about 60 kilometres of the border. Both sides said all their planes returned to base.

Baghdad Radio quoted an Iraqi

spokesman as adding: "We will continue to strike at the heads of the aggressors until they opt for peace or go to hell."

At the United Nations on Sunday, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who visited both warring capitals last month, expressed regret at the resumption of raids on civilian areas after the lull and urged restraint.

In a statement issued through a spokesman, the U.N. chief said he was greatly concerned by the rising tension in the region.

"He regrets the resumption of attacks on civilian areas and the threats and counter-threats that indicate the possibility of an escalation of such attacks," the spokesman said.

"He urges both governments to continue to exercise the restraint that they have shown since his recent visit to Baghdad and Tehran so that innocent civilians are spared suffering and loss of life."

The sudden flareup came a few

hours after Iraq officially blamed Iran for Saturday's assassination attempt against Sheikh Jaber.

Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait, stating it would be attacking selected Iranian targets to punish Tehran.

Iran denied any involvement in the Kuwait attack. Responsibility for this was claimed by the shadowy "Islamic Jihad" group, which is believed to enjoy Iranian support.

Iran flatly denied the charge and accused Iraq of using the incident as an "excuse" to launch attacks on Iranian cities. IRNA said at least 13 people were killed and 45 wounded in air raids against Tehran alone.

The agency said Tehran sent messages of protest to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

Baghdad Sunday night reported attacks on the Iranian capital by four of its warplanes.

IRNA said Iranian aircraft retaliated with an attack on the Iraqi town of Al Amarah on the main highway from Baghdad to southern Iraq. Iran has also threatened to hit Baghdad itself.

The raids and missile strikes on

# Kuwait bomber identified as pro-Iranian Iraqi dissident

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Security forces have arrested more suspects and ascertained the identity of a number of accomplices in the attempted assassination of the Emir of Kuwait, while a renowned publisher openly accused Iran Monday of instigating the crime.

Local newspapers said the driver who crashed his bomb-laden car into the motorcade of the Emir last Saturday was an Iraqi who lived and worked in Kuwait with a false Pakistani passport.

The newspaper Al Anbaa said the driver, who blew himself up and the Emir's motorcade with 100 kilograms of explosives, belonged to the Iraqi dissident Al Daawa Party.

Al Daawa is believed to be a variation of the Lebanon-based Islamic Jihad organisation which claimed responsibility for the attack on the life of the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

The Emir escaped the attempt with bruises and cuts. But three persons were killed and 12 others injured in the blast that left 24 cars burned on the Arabian Gulf highway, not far from the U.S. embassy compound.

Security officials refused to confirm or deny Al Anbaa's report, which was attributed to the paper described as knowledgeable official sources.

It said the identity of the suicidal driver was reminiscent of that of the truck driver who bla-

sted the U.S. embassy and himself in December 1983.

That driver was identified at the time as Riad Mutfi Hajji, an Iraqi who belonged to Al Daawa Party, which has strong links with Iran.

Al Daawa seeks to establish an Iranian-style revolutionary regime in Iraq.

Another Kuwaiti daily, Al Ra'i Al Aam, said Monday classrooms at Kuwait University's faculty of arts and law were evacuated Sunday after telephone calls saying explosives had been put in the building. Nothing was found during a search.

The paper said the calls were made in the name of the Islamic Jihad group, which has claimed responsibility for Saturday's attack and has also demanded the release of the 16 prisoners held for the 1983 bomb blasts.

Iran has disclaimed any involvement in the attempt on Sheikh Jaber's life. The Iranian president, Ali Khamenei, sent a message to the Sheikh wishing him well and denouncing the crime.

But an outspoken Kuwaiti publisher on Monday resented the Iranian attitude, saying that the Tehran leadership acted like a murderer who tries to offer condolences over the death of a person he himself had murdered.

Abdul Aziz Al Masaeed, publisher of Al Ra'i Al Aam, said in a signed column that he found it "strange of Iran denouncing the

incident and sending flowers to his highness (Sheikh Jaber)."

"Diplomatic trickery won't justify the reality of Iran's position on the side of the organisation that claimed responsibility for the incident," said Mr. Masaeed. "Everyone knows that (Islamic Jihad) organisation gets support and blessings from Iran."

Alluding to the December hijack of a Kuwait Airways airliner, Mr. Masaeed said that "there was a strange and suspicious collusion between the hijackers and the Iranian authorities."

"Why is the (Kuwaiti) jetliner still parked at Mehabad airport?" he asked. "Why do the Iranians refuse to return that plane to us?"

He urged the government to "set up gallows and execute the three convicted terrorists" of the 1983 bomb blasts.

Meanwhile, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a message to the Emir of Kuwait, said Sunday for worldwide cooperation to suppress terrorism.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed relief that Sheikh Jaber had survived Saturday's car bomb attack, but said he regretted the loss of three lives.

"Criminal attacks of this kind are to be condemned by the international community, which must cooperate in taking every measure to suppress such terrorism," the U.N. chief said in his message.

The protesters marched with black flags, wooden sticks and iron rods from several different neighbourhoods of Karachi, damaging about 60 vehicles along the way before massing in front of the army headquarters, witnesses said.

They opened up with tank cannon, rockets and machine guns. Only one wounded fighter escaped to report his comrades were apparently killed, the sources reported. Red Cross teams were not allowed to check on the report.

Israeli military sources said they know nothing about the incident. It came as the Israelis prepared to complete their withdrawal from Lebanon by next month.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin reiterated in an Israeli radio interview broadcast Sunday night that the pullout will be completed without press coverage.

The Israelis plan to hand over a buffer zone to the South Lebanon Army (SLA), a mainly Christian militia they have trained and armed.

The abortive infiltration came a



Red Cross workers duck at a street corner from sniper fire outside south Beirut's Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Al Barajneh after an attempt to evacuate casualties from the besieged camp failed Sunday (AP wirephoto)

# Red Cross abandons Beirut rescue mission for 2nd day

## Gunfire, Amal threats continue to isolate wounded

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Red Cross teams rescued a handful of wounded Palestinians from Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp Monday, but had to abandon their mercy mission for the second day as militiamen kept up their attacks on the Palestinian defenders of the camp.

Only six ambulances out of a 17-vehicle convoy got into the embattled camp in South Beirut for a 30-minute rescue operation launched after a ceasefire was declared in the eight-day-old battle of the camps.

The ambulances flying big Red Cross flags were escorted by militiamen of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), after PSP leader Walid Junblatt arranged the ceasefire.

They went into the shell-battered camp, but raced out again as gunfire erupted. Reporters were not allowed to witness the operation or get near the ambulances.

But Associated Press reporters saw a half-dozen wounded men and at least one woman, her head and chest swathed in blood-stained bandages, in one ambulance. A man lay with glazed eyes staring at the roof.

Red Cross officials in orange jumpsuits called off the mission as fighting escalated. They declined to say how many people they rescued.

"There's no way we can enter the camp," said a Lebanese Red Cross ambulance driver in a white helmet as he sped away.

A Red Cross official told Reuters the operation was called off when Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen ringing Bourj Al Barajneh threatened to stop and sea-

rch the five-ambulance convoy. All eight badly injured men evacuated Monday safely reached the PSP-controlled town of Shw'eifat, south of Beirut, but "the response of the militiamen was less than perfect," he said.

Red Cross vehicles have entered Bourj Al Barajneh twice in the last week of fighting, but were forced back both times by gunfire after removing a handful of wounded.

Palestinian sources say hundreds of casualties are trapped in the camps without proper medical care as Amal militiamen and Lebanese army troops continued their assaults.

The Red Cross has been denied access to Sabra and Shatila camps, which Amal says it has controlled since Wednesday.

Sporadic shooting and explosions echoed from all three camps Monday as moves to end the fighting, which has killed at least 350 people and wounded 1,000, remained deadlocked.

The Palestinians reject Amal's demand that they hand over their weapons, and let the army police the camps, and accuse Amal and the army of killing Palestinian civilians and fighters in cold blood. Amal denies the charge.

Political sources said negotiators in Syrian-mediated peace talks discussed deploying paramilitary police inside the camps and the army outside, with arms placed under joint control of the Palestinians and a neutral militia.

In Sabra, where the fighting has flattened or gutted most buildings, an army lieutenant told Reuters: "there are a few Palestinians still here. The problem is, we can't get

them out of their tunnels." Details of the layout of the tunnels, built years ago to withstand siege or air attack, had been drawn from Palestinian prisoners under interrogation, he said.

Up to 25,000 Palestinians have fled the camps and homes elsewhere in the city, and many say hundreds of wounded are dying in the camps for lack of medical attention.

Troops and militiamen said there were bodies in the morgue of Sabra's Gaza Hospital, scene of fierce fighting last week, but said they were patients who had died before the fighting began. They said they did not know the whereabouts of the camp's Palestinian wounded.

Soldiers showed Reuters around the hospital's ground floor, littered with shrapnel and shell cases, but blocked access to the basement morgue, saying unexploded shells made it unsafe.

Two civil defence workers who arrived to collect the bodies of people killed in the fighting were told by militiamen there were none in the hospital.

Amal men roamed the streets, searching among the rubble as a handful of civilians returned to their homes, most simply to pick up their belongings and flee. All said they were Lebanese.

A gunman sporting a long blonde wig patrolled outside the 900-patient Islamic Mental Hospital on the edge of Sabra. Inmates and hospital staff inside watched in silence as Amal men patrolled the corridors.

"We are here to stop the Palestinians retaking it and to protect the patients," said a militiaman.

# Arafat says Palestinian civilians killed in Sabra

## TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said Monday Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen and Lebanese army soldiers had killed 60 Palestinian civilians in Beirut's Sabra refugee camp.

"They entered a part of Sabra ... and they killed 60 of our people, including women and children," Mr. Arafat told Reuters.

Other senior PLO officials said the killings happened Monday and that as many people were killed in Sabra five days earlier.

Mr. Arafat's spokesman, Ahmad Abdul Rahman, said some 50 wounded Palestinians at Sabra's Gaza Hospital, as well as eight doctors and nurses, were killed last Tuesday. He said as many as 100 out of about 500 PLO Palestinians rounded up on Friday and Saturday and held in west Beirut had also been killed.

In Beirut, the Amal militia said it attacked Sabra and two other Palestinian camps, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh, a week ago to prevent a "resurgence of Palestinian power" in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat said those responsible for the killings were Amal militiamen, soldiers of the Lebanese army Sixth and mainly-Christian Eighth brigades and the Assad Battalion, a militia group belonging to Lebanon's

# Arab delegation meets Gromyko

MOSCOW (Agencies) — An Arab team including three foreign ministers met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Monday and held talks on ways of bringing a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The delegation, led by Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi, was expected to press the Kremlin for help in persuading Iran to negotiate an end to the 56-month-old conflict.

The foreign ministers of Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen and the Kuwaiti, Moroccan and Tunisian ambassadors took part in the talks, part of a series of visits by the Arab League committee to permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Saudi Arabia, the seventh member of the Arab League's Gulf war committee, is not represented in Moscow, which has no diplomatic relations with Riyadh.

The team's main request was expected to be a plea to Moscow to help halt supplies of Soviet arms reaching Iran from Libya and North Korea, diplomats quoted by Reuters said.

The Soviet Union is also Iraq's main weapons supplier, but steers a neutral public line over the war, calling for a negotiated end.

Moscow has been trying to avoid worsening relations with Iran apparently in the hope of limiting damage to longer-term ties with the strategically located country on its southern border, the diplomats said.

Iran has continued to denounce Moscow and round up members of the banned Tudeh Iranian Communist Party.

The picture is further complicated by backing from Iran from Syria, an opponent of Iraq but also Moscow's main Middle-East ally.

The Arab League team, which has already visited France, China, Britain and Italy, came to Moscow late Sunday night as the war flared again with air attacks on Iraqi and Iranian cities. Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri was expected to discuss efforts by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) towards a Middle East settlement in separate talks with Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Masri is also carrying a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Masri will brief Mr. Gromyko on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a common political strategy towards a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem and seek Soviet support for the agreement. Petra has said.

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# Jewish settlers want released Palestinians to leave West Bank

TEL AVIV (AP) — Jewish settlers distributed over 1,000 notices Monday around Nablus in the occupied West Bank, warning Palestinians released in a prisoner exchange to leave as soon as possible.

The notices, written in English, Hebrew and Arabic, were pasted on walls in the city, on the gate of Nablus' Al Najah University and in the nearby Balata refugee camp, said Zev Saffer, secretary of Elon Moreh, a Jewish settlement on a rocky hill overlooking Nablus.

"We did it during the night," said Saffer, who immigrated to Israel from Munich, New York, and helped found Elon Moreh in 1980.

Saffer said Jews from eight nearby settlements were putting together a list of released Palestinians who returned to the Nablus area. He said they planned to visit the released prisoners personally this week.

"We're going to tell them we're not able to support spontaneous actions by people who feel they should leave, and we feel it would be in everyone's best interest if they leave voluntarily," he told the Associated Press in a telephone interview.

Sa'eb Erakat, the spokesman at Al Najah, said university officials found one of the notices on the school's gates Monday morning.

"We weren't surprised, but it can't dampen our euphoria at the release of our prisoners," he said in a telephone interview. "All the Palestinians have been welcomed as heroes, and I think that is angering the Israelis as much as anything."

Nablus, with a population of about 80,000 Palestinians, is about 50 kilometres north of Jerusalem. It is the largest city in the occupied West Bank.

Erakat said there have been more Israeli soldiers patrolling Nablus since the exchange last week, when 1,150 Palestinian prisoners were traded for three Israelis captured by Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

A total of 603 Arabs were allowed to return to their homes in

the West Bank and other areas occupied by Israel. Erakat said about 80 Palestinian prisoners returned to the area of Nablus, including one who was a student at the school.

Meanwhile, Jewish settlers in Kiryat Arba, near the Palestinian city of Hebron south of Jerusalem, met Monday and decided to put together dossiers of the released Palestinians who returned to the West Bank.

Elyakim Haetzni, a settlement leader who lives in Kiryat Arba, told the Associated Press the dossiers would include pictures, addresses and a description of the Palestinians' alleged crimes. The dossiers will be printed in booklet form and distributed, he said.

There have been several reported incidents of settlers firing shots at the homes of released prisoners, and in one case hand-printed "wanted" posters were pasted on the home of a Palestinian convicted in the alleged murder of a Jewish student in Hebron. Two released prisoners have fled the West Bank and one has been re-arrested on charges of anti-Israeli "incitement."



SEARCHING THE DEBRIS — Rescue workers search the debris of a building after an Iraqi air attack on Tehran Sunday which killed six workers (AP wirephoto)

## Italy to expel Libyan 'plotter,' Mayo reports

CAIRO (AP) — Italy was expected to expel a Libyan intelligence official who allegedly was behind last week's abortive plot to blow up a booby-trapped vehicle outside U.S. embassy here, a Cairo weekly reported in its Monday edition.

The newspaper Mayo, organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, said Egyptian security officials have supplied their Italian counterparts with evidence proving the involvement of the Libyan official in the alleged terrorist plot.

"Italy was expected to send him home to be punished for his failure by (Libyan leader Muammar) Qadhafi," the newspaper said in an uncorroborated report.

Government guided press reports alleged that the Libyan official lives in Milano under cover of a car dealer who owns a garage called "Universal." His name was given only as "Khafaf."

Newspapers said earlier that Egypt has asked Italy to arrest him.

They quoted Attorney-General Ragaa Al-Arabi as saying at the foiled attempt was made for the "benefit" of Col. Qadhafi and supervised by Abu Nidal and Abu Mousa, two Palestinian leaders opposed to Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

An Interior Ministry statement said the Libyan official promised an agent \$500,000 to blow up the embassy but the plan was foiled by Egyptian security.

## Turkey to lift martial law in Ankara, five provinces

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's national security council has recommended that the government lift martial law in six provinces, including Ankara, the nation's capital, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported.

Following a four-hour meeting Sunday the powerful advisory body of cabinet members and top military commanders announced its recommendation that martial law be extended for four months in 17 provinces and lifted in six others as of July 19.

Under the plan, these six will first be placed under a state of emergency rule for an interim period of four months, Anatolia said.

Twelve of the nation's provinces are currently under emergency rule. The council recommended lifting the rule in six of those provinces as well.

The state of emergency rule was introduced into the Turkish constitution in 1982. It differs from martial law in that emergency powers are assumed by civilian provincial governors and not by military commanders.

Under the council's plan martial law will be lifted in the western provinces of Zmir and Izmir, in the Black Sea coastal provinces of Ordu and Arvin, in the eastern province of Erzurum and in Ankara.

The council's decision, after a preview in the cabinet, will be submitted to the nation's one-house parliament for formal approval.

Martial law will continue in 17 of Turkey's 67 provinces, including in the largest cities of Istanbul, for at least four more months.

Martial law was first proclaimed in 13 provinces by former Premier Bülent Ecevit following sectarian fighting which claimed 111 lives in December 1978.

When civilian governments failed to bring the political violence to an end, the military stepped in on Sept. 12, 1980 and martial law was then extended to the entire country.

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## Iraq releases 30 Iranians in Ankara

ANKARA (Agencies) — Iraq handed over 30 disabled Iranian prisoners-of-war (PoWs) to Turkish Red Crescent officials at Ankara airport Monday, an Iraqi embassy spokesman said.

He said the sick and wounded PoWs were flown from Baghdad and would be taken from Ankara on an Iranian aircraft.

Franklin Thevez, head of the Red Cross commission in Baghdad, earlier told reporters there that a joint-Iraqi-Red Cross medical commission had decided to send the PoWs home unilaterally without an exchange for Iraqi prisoners.

Ankara airport has been used by both sides in the 56-month-old Gulf war for prisoner repatriations. Turkey takes a neutral stance on the conflict between its neighbours.

Iran freed 42 Iraqi PoWs last month and flew them to Ankara. The Gulf News Agency said in Bahrain Monday's release was initiated in January after the Iraqi authorities approved a Red Cross request to the purpose. The prisoners came from a camp in the Al Anbar province in southern Iraq, it said.

Both Iraq and Iran are holding thousands of PoWs. No reliable figures are available on the exact number each country is holding.

## Iran says Tehran bomber arrested

LONDON (R) — Iranian authorities have arrested one of the key agents responsible for two Tehran bombings which killed or wounded more than 150 people, the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said Monday.

The man, identified as Ali Jahani, had 36 bombs in his possession, it said. He had previously been jailed for "anti-state activities" but pardoned in February last year, IRNA, received in London, said.

It said he was responsible for an explosion at Tehran University during Friday prayers on March 15, which killed 14 people and wounded 88, and for a car-bomb attack in the city on May 12 in which 15 people died and 40 were injured.

Iranian authorities said earlier this month a number of people responsible for the university explosion and earlier bomb attacks had been arrested and some of them executed. They belonged to monarchist and other opposition groups. Intelligence Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Reyshahi said.

IRNA did not say whether the man, whose arrest was reported Monday, belonged to any Iranian dissident group. The Paris-based Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, the biggest Iranian movement against the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has disclaimed any role in the Tehran bomb explosions.

IRNA also did not say who the second of the two key suspects was.

## Sharon appeals to Shamir against Lewis' statement

TEL AVIV (AP) — Cabinet minister Ariel Sharon was quoted Monday as saying U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis made an "intolerable" diplomatic breach in revealing details of a secret diplomatic meeting. Mr. Sharon has already denied Mr. Lewis' statement last week that Mr. Sharon outlined "in hypothetical detail" plans for a major invasion of Lebanon during a meeting with U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib in December 1981. Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, when Mr. Sharon was defence minister.

Mr. Lewis said he was not present at the meeting but learned the details from U.S. State Department officials who did attend. The State Department released a statement backing up Mr. Lewis' version of the meeting.

Mr. Sharon was quoted on Israeli radio Monday as saying in a letter to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that Mr. Lewis had intervened in Israeli affairs without warrant and that his words have become "a political fuel in Israel." Mr. Lewis' statement has reopened demands for an inquiry into the Lebanon war.

"We are not a banana republic," Mr. Sharon said in the letter to Mr. Shamir, who heads Mr. Sharon's Likud Party, the radio reported.

That phrase was first used by former Prime Minister Menachem Begin to indicate his pique over the threat of American sanctions after Israel's December 1981 annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

A Foreign Ministry source, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that Mr. Sharon had written Mr. Shamir on Mr. Lewis' comments, but declined to reveal the contents of the letter.

The controversy began last week when Mr. Lewis, who resigns this month after eight years as ambassador in Israel, was interviewed at length on Israeli television.

Mr. Sharon, now minister of commerce and industry, was forced to resign as defence minister in February 1983 after an inquiry commission found he was negligent in failing to prevent a massacre in two Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

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## U.S. society honours Prince Talal

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab American Media Society, a non-profit cultural and educational multi-media organisation, has awarded its "Distinguished International Humanitarian Award" to Prince Abdul Talal Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, chairman of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organisations (AGFUND).

Prince Talal, who was recently named "Man of the Year" by the United Nations in recognition of his efforts and achievements as former special envoy of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), will receive the award in a special ceremony to be held at the Detroit Institute of Arts on June 29.

Prince Talal is known for his personal efforts to raise tens of millions of dollars in support of UNICEF and his tireless campaign to build a bridge between the world's needy and those who possess the means to relieve suffering.

U.S. Congressman John Conyers of Michigan will serve as host and Mobil Oil Corporation will serve as co-host in the Detroit ceremony to honour Prince Talal, brother of King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

## Egyptian minister in Israel to discuss oil sales

TEL AVIV (R) — Egyptian Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandeel, the first Egyptian minister to visit Israel in three years, said Monday his talks with Israeli leaders would help improve relations between the two countries.

Mr. Kandeel told reporters on arriving at Ben Gurion airport that he was bringing a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for Prime Minister Shimon Peres, whom he was to meet later Monday. He declined to reveal the content of the message.

The minister described relations between Israel and Egypt as "always warm" and said he would discuss expanding petroleum purchases in talks with Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shahal.

Egypt supplies Israel with nearly 25 per cent of its annual oil requirement of 45 million barrels and buys petroleum products from Israeli refineries.

The Egyptian oil sales to Israel are one of the cornerstones of bilateral relations and have taken on greater importance due to the world oil glut.

Energy Minister Shahal, a Peres confidant, told reporters Mr. Kandeel's visit came "at a sensitive time."

Mr. Shahal visited Cairo last March in an effort to improve ties between the two countries and facilitate the Middle East peace process.

An Israeli delegation led by the director-general of Mr. Peres' office was to return to Cairo on Thursday.

## Crocker due in Sudan today for talks with Swareddahab

KHARTOUM (AP) — Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is to arrive here Tuesday on a one-day visit, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Monday.

Mr. Crocker will be the first senior American official to visit Sudan since the April 6 military coup that overthrew President Jaafar Numeiri. The official agency said Mr. Crocker will have talks with Gen. Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, chairman of the military council that led the coup. Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafaalla and other officials.

They quoted Attorney-General Ragaa Al-Arabi as saying at the foiled attempt was made for the "benefit" of Col. Qadhafi and supervised by Abu Nidal and Abu Mousa, two Palestinian leaders opposed to Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

An Interior Ministry statement said the Libyan official promised an agent \$500,000 to blow up the embassy but the plan was foiled by Egyptian security.

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16:00	Islamic Programme
16:30	Children's Programmes
17:00	Contests
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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## King receives more cables

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received two cables of congratulations on the occasion of Independence Day from President of the Sudanese Military Council General Abdul Rahman Swaredidhab and the Mauritania head of state. In their cables the two leaders wished the King continuing success in the leadership of the people of Jordan to achieve his national aspirations.

## Nuseibeh, Egyptian envoy hold talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh Monday conferred with Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wabbeh. They discussed the situation in Lebanon in view of the continuous attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and reviewed a number of issues of common concern. The meeting was attended by Mr. Saleh Al Zoubi, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general.

## Fayez receives ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez conferred in his office Monday with French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques Alain De Sedouy. The meeting at Mr. Fayez's office was to mark the end of Mr. De Sedouy's term as French ambassador in Jordan. Mr. Fayez later received the Bulgarian ambassador to Jordan who conveyed to him an invitation to visit Bulgaria at the head of an official parliamentary delegation. The visit was extended by the speaker of the Bulgarian People's Council.

## Experts assess asphalt technology

AMMAN (Petra) — A scientific meeting was held Monday at the construction research centre of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to discuss uses of computers in building roads. The meeting, which was held by two international scientists, discussed means of operating computers in the field of developing and testing asphalt surfaces for roads. The RSS is currently conducting research on how to develop asphalt mixtures.



**SOMALI ENVOY DEPARTS** — Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence Abdul Wahab Al Majall (left) and Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb (right) Monday bid farewell to Somali Envoy Mohammad Al Shin Kahir after a visit to Jordan during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre (Petra photo)

## Labour minister to open demographic, population issues workshop today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan will today open a workshop on demographic projects, mother and child health care centres and family planning in Jordan.

During the three-day workshop, 45 participants will discuss eight working papers including one presented by UNFPA on the different population projects and activities implemented by the fund.

The workshop, to be held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce, is organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

Mr. Al Haj added that the workshop aims to increase cooperation and coordination between the different organisations participating in the workshop and also aims to define a general framework for future population projects to be implemented in Jordan.

## ILO report shows rapid influx of Israeli settlers into occupied Arab lands

*Investigative survey expresses 'deep concern' over unemployment, rights of Arab labourers*

AMMAN (J.T.) — A report prepared by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva reveals that Israeli settlers in the occupied Arab West Bank have now reached 42,000, in addition to another 10,000 who built their settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

The report, a copy of which has been received by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, says that nearly 44 per cent of West Bank land has now come under immediate Israeli control and that the number of Israeli settlers in these lands increased most conspicuously between 1982 and 1984.

According to the report, Arab land is being systematically ruined due to Israel's measures which mainly entail drawing off Arab water to irrigate lands being used by settlements. The Arabs have been prohibited from drilling artesian wells to irrigate their crops and therefore they have been forced to grow limited and traditional crops, according to the report.

The report refers to unemployment among Arabs in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank which it says rose by 2.6 per cent

over the first nine months of 1984, compared with the previous annual increase of one to two per cent. The report says this rate could be now have risen further in view of the general economic situation in the region. The report estimates the number of Arab tradesmen who cannot find jobs to be around 10,000. It expresses deep concern over the unemployment situation and suggests the establishment of a network of employment offices to help the Arabs find suitable jobs.

## 'Numerous complaints'

The reports also refers to numerous complaints the International Labour Organisation has received about Israeli authorities' interference in trade union activities in the occupied Arab lands. It says that unions are

needed to safeguard the rights of Arab workers in implementation of ILO principles.

According to the report, the number of Arab workers employed in Israeli concerns now stands at 92,000, constituting nearly 39 per cent of the total volume of the Arab workforce. Most of these workers, the report says, are employed to do menial or low grade jobs shunned by Israeli workers. In terms of pay, the report says that Arab workers receive far lower wages than their Israeli colleagues and some sources maintain that differences in pay now reach up to 50 per cent.

The report calls for the removal of differences among workers in order to reduce the difference in social and economic levels and also calls for offering Arab workers equal opportunities. The report also calls for the development of the Arab economy in the occupied Arab lands through vocational training, guaranteeing the rights of trade unions and providing social security to Arab workers.

The report will be submitted to the ILO meeting due to be held in Geneva in the coming month.

## Satisfying the demand for housing

AMMAN — The housing sector presents an excellent example of Jordan's achievements since independence, thanks to two important institutions: the Housing Bank and the Housing Corporation.

Jordan has, over the past two decades, faced chronic housing problems due to economic, historical and social factors resulting mainly from high rate of population growth, the forced emigration of Palestinians following the 1948 and the 1967 wars, in addition to internal population movements. As a result, rents in Jordan rose steeply, and Jordanian families spent 25 to 30 per cent of their incomes on rent compared to 15 to 20 per cent to advanced countries.

Rising prices of land and the increase in the cost of building materials had had their impact on the continuing increase in the cost of building that subsequently led to sharp rise in rents.

Perhaps the lack of specialised scientific institutions which could have developed raw materials and new building techniques to reduce the cost of building and the absence of specialised agencies to finance the construction of housing projects, in the past, further complicated housing problems in the country.

There used to be great demand for houses and a short supply. From a purely financial view any increase in the supply of homes depended largely on the private sector's investment in the construction business.

In the face of increased demand for housing, this sector failed to cope and proved unable to provide housing units to suffice the growing public demand. This has prompted the government to set up the Housing Corporation to help deal with the situation.

The Housing Corporation built 2,267 housing units between 1966 and 1974, and granted 509 loans to individuals in the same period for building homes. Still both the Housing Corporation and the private sector proved unable to meet the public demand for homes, as it was estimated that the East Bank required 16,000 housing units annually.

In the meantime, the (1973-1975) three year national development plan made ample provisions for housing and construction in the country. The plan included projects for building 21,000 housing units at an estimated cost of JD 32.7 million.

The private sector was charged with building 10,150 units and the Housing Corporation with the rest. In addition, the plan called on the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) to build another 5,400 housing units in the Jordan Valley region.

## History

The Housing Corporation, established in 1966, embarked on the first stage of its projects by drawing up a comprehensive plan for resolving the housing problem in Jordan. At the same time the corporation started granting loans to individuals for building homes, particularly to government employees.

A total of 509 people benefited from these loans and another 102 were given plots of lands in Marka, east of Amman for the same purpose.

The corporation later embarked on implementing housing projects in main cities to solve housing problems resulting from the increase of population and the movement of people from rural to urban regions.

At a later stage, the corporation began to carry out projects in rural regions and in small towns and villages, as well as projects designed to help settle bedouins with the aim of stemming migration from rural to urban regions.

Since its establishment in 1966, the Housing Corporation has carried out 73 housing projects, building 14,309 housing units at a total cost of JD 97 million. Out of these, 69 projects were mainly for the benefit of government employees, school teachers and people with limited income.

The capital Amman acquired the lion's share of 25 projects containing 4966 housing units that cost JD 30 million.

In Irbid, the Housing Corporation carried out 11 housing projects containing 983 housing units that cost JD 6 million. In Karak Governorate, the corporation carried out 15 projects with 621 housing units costing JD 2.5 million.

In Ma'an Governorate 15 housing projects containing 3,424 housing units were built at a cost of JD 25 million. In Balqa Governorate, three major housing projects were carried out containing 111 housing units which cost JD 500,000. Several other projects are still under construction in the governorates of Amman and Irbid.

The Abu Nuseir housing project in Amman, still under construction, is estimated to cost JD 66 million, and the first stage of this project will be ready by the end of 1985.

## The five year plan

The corporation's 1986-90 five-year plan provides for building a housing estate near Queen Alia International Airport and another for government employees that includes 500 housing units in Irbid and a similar one in Zarqa.

The corporation hopes to finance these projects within the five year plan with revenues from previously implemented projects and other sources. The total number of housing units to be built during the five-year plan will be 11,275 at an estimated cost of JD 131 million.

These will be built in all governorates according to the following rate: 6650 in the Amman Governorate, 2600 in Irbid's, 925 in Balqa's, 500 in Karak's and 600 in Ma'an's.

## The Housing Bank

When the Housing Bank was established in 1974 it had an initial capital of JD 500,000, and this was gradually increased to become JD 18 million of which JD 12 million are already paid in full.

This bank which offers an essential service to the Jordanian development was made possible through the contributions of Arab countries which now hold shares in the bank. These are Kuwait, Qatar, Oman in addition to Jordan and a large number of banking and insurance companies and Jordanian expatriates in Saudi Ara-

bia and other Gulf countries.

## The bank's objectives

The aim of establishing the Housing Bank was to help solve the housing problem which Jordanians have been suffering from for the past 15 years.

The bank absorbs public savings, pays good interest to the depositors and invests the funds in housing projects.

The bank began to accept deposits and open accounts for the public in 1973 and in the following year it started granting loans to individuals and institutions to help them carry out housing projects.

The bank's total deposits stood at JD 246 million at the end of 1984. Nearly 300,000 people have accounts with the Housing Bank, forming 14 per cent of the total population of Jordan. This is a very solid basis for a national bank and reflects the citizens' favourable response to deal with this institution.

The Housing Bank aims at the following:

1- to reach all population settlements in various parts of the country and to achieve this the bank has opened 71 branches in all regions and in the current year it plans to open more branches especially in areas still lacking banking services of any sort. The Housing Bank now has more branches than any other banking institution in Jordan and aims at offering service to the public of all walks of life in a bid to promote development.

2- to offer speedy and effective service to all customers and to do that the bank has introduced a computerised system to carry out its various operations.

3- to offer citizens the chance to conduct business after morning office hours and to do that the bank is now open in the afternoon.

4- to encourage people to save money and therefore it offers lucrative interest on deposits. In 1977, the bank began granting prizes on savings accounts and this system has attracted many depositors whose total saving stand now at JD 89 million.

5- the Housing Bank has been offering its services to remote regions through mobile banks that started roaming about in 1975 especially in the bedouin regions, Jordan Valley villages and settlements around Jerash and the H-4 area. This service has, no doubt, helped to stem the migration of people from rural to urban regions especially as the bank contributes to the construction of the people's homes in their own areas.

6- the Housing Bank offers free of charge service to the largest possible number of civilian and military retired personnel. It is now handling the payment of pension to nearly 60,000 throughout the Kingdom.

7- the bank is offering free of charge facilities to other departments and organisations. The bank's various branches are handling the payment of electricity, water and telephone bills in all areas.

The Housing Bank has also granted loans to cooperative housing societies which now number 30 in the country. The Housing Bank supports and contributes to development projects.

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# Systematic discrimination against occupied territories' workers

The subject of the following report is the treatment of Palestinian workers in Israel and in the occupied territories. The report is the text of a paper presented by David Watkins, director of the Council of Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), to a meeting of the Dutch-Arab Circle at The Hague, in May.

WHEN THE State of Israel was established by force of arms in 1948, within what we now call the "pre-1967" borders, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were driven out for the precise purpose of reducing them to a minority. Today, in the remainder of Palestine, that is, in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, they still constitute, as yet, a large majority, but they are a majority subjected to oppression and to a particular form of colonisation, of which the ultimate purpose is to force a sufficient proportion of them to leave so that, there too, they will become a minority.

So, it has first to be recognised that, where the Palestinians are not already a subjugated minority in their own country, there is a deliberate and sustained policy to make them such in the whole of the country.

Let me first establish that point with two references, both from Israeli sources. One of these is in reference to Israel within the 1967 borders and the other is in reference to the occupied territories.

Inside Israel, it has long been the practice for the prime minister to appoint someone to advise him on Arab affairs. When the present government took office, Knesset Members from the opposition parties, Mapam and the Progressive List for Peace, tried to persuade the government that, instead of having a single adviser to the prime minister, they should set up a committee with both Jewish and Arab representatives, to formulate a clear policy towards the Palestinians in Israel. Their proposal was not accepted and the prime minister, Shimon Peres, again appointed a single adviser. The significant point is that the person appointed was the head of the Labour Party's Department on Minorities, a clear indication that the longstanding policy of discrimination against the Palestinians was to continue, unchanged.

With reference to the occupied territories, the official policy can be well gauged from the report on human rights in the territories, which has been produced, after extensive research, by the Israeli non-governmental organisation, the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East. In the forward to the report, Knesset Member Shulamit Aloni wrote:

The ruling authorities have ignored the principles of international pacts concerning the rights of a civilian population in occupied territory, undermined people's freedom and their basic rights, used collective punishment and punishment of the surroundings, and transformed humiliation into a system of rule.

When Mrs. Golda Meir was prime minister, she proclaimed that "there was no such thing as the Palestinians... They did not exist". In the international uproar

which ensued, some of her apologists tried to smooth over those infamous remarks with the explanation that what was really meant was that the Palestinians had no separate identity but that they were "just Arabs like any other Arabs". The profoundly racist nature of that explanation provides much of the rationale for the treatment to which official Israeli policy subjects the Palestinians.

We must not ever forget that there is a brave band of enlightened Israelis who are wholly opposed to such policies. In each of the contemporary references I have made, I have quoted deliberately from some of their work, as much to demonstrate that fact as to show the position of the Palestinians. Sadly though, those Israelis are also a minority and we must recognise that there is overwhelming popular support for the official policy.

In dealing with a subject of such magnitude, constraints are obviously imposed on the amount of material which can be presented in a paper of this length. So, I propose to deal first with the position of Palestinians as employees and, then, to deal with the expropriation of their land. These are not only aspects of the treatment of the Palestinians which are of special significance but, also, as I shall hope to show, the second is closely linked with the attainment of the first. That is to say, the expropriation of the land is closely linked with the accomplishment of a policy of turning such Palestinians as remain in their own country into a source of cheap and exploited labour.

There is, though, another aspect, a more positive and a more inspiring aspect, which will run throughout. That is the continuing struggle of the indomitable Palestinian people, in the face of the most discouraging circumstances and at no matter what the odds, to retain their dignity and to assert their identity and their right to self-determination.

## Palestinians as employees in Israel

The Palestinians in Israel have little choice except to work as cheap labour in Jewish enterprises. In former times, they made their living from the land and, contrary to the often-repeated piece of mythology about Palestine being a desert which was made to bloom by the Israelis, it was, in reality, a fertile country which the Palestinians farmed successfully. Now, more than 90 per cent of their land has been taken from them. That has served not only its primary purpose of establishing the Israeli state, but it has also ensured that those Palestinians who did not flee the country have been turned into an easily exploited source of cheap labour.

A few of them now work in the kibbutz settlements established on their own land. They are, how-

ever, only allowed to work as employees doing the menial work and they are totally denied any voice or share in the running of those so-called cooperatives. It is worth adding, to put the much-publicised kibbutzim into perspective, that they only constitute a very small proportion of the Israeli economy, accounting for less than two per cent of the total employed labour force of the country.

In every sector of the economy, Palestinians are confined overwhelmingly to the menial jobs and, even in those, they receive much lower wages than Jewish workers. Their wages are generally only between a half and two thirds of Jewish wages and are becoming even less with the growing economic crisis in Israel. On those lower wages, they pay proportionately more in taxes, mainly because they pay the same amount for social security as Israelis although they receive only a fraction of the social services.

A good example of discrimination in social security is in family allowances. When the government introduced family allowances, they were alarmed to discover that, in accordance with the principles of the constitution, they would have to pay the allowances to both Jews and Palestinians. So, taking pride both in their patriotism and in their loyalty to the constitutional principle that Israel does not have any laws of racial discrimination, they drafted the law to make the allowances payable only to the families of those liable for military service.

Palestinians, of course, are not liable for military service and so their families are excluded from benefit. The Israeli legal code observes that the state:

Will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex.

All are equal but, very clearly, in the immortal words of George Orwell, "some are more equal than others."

It is a deep irony that the whole Israeli economy has now become heavily dependent on exploited Palestinian labour. In addition, while the Palestinians have been reduced to a minority inside the 1967 borders, the Israeli economy has also become heavily dependent on employing large numbers of them drawn from the occupied territories outside those borders. More than a third of the Palestinian workers who live in the occupied territories travel to work in Israel. Their conditions of employment are even worse than those of the Palestinians living there.

Their wages are only a half, or even a third, of those paid to Jewish workers and they too have to pay proportionately more tax. Over 30 per cent of their incomes go in taxes, but only a fraction of what they pay is used in the occupied territories where they live.

Many of these workers have to make long bus journeys to get to work, which makes it impossible for them to travel daily. So they

have to stay overnight. In Israeli law, it is illegal for Palestinians from the occupied territories to remain overnight in Israel but, in practice, many do stay, locked inside huts, warehouses and places of work, while the police turn a blind eye.

Palestinians have no trade union protection. It is only since 1966 that those in Israel have been allowed to join the Histadrut, the so-called "trade union" movement. Even so, they are only allowed into a Jewish controlled section of inferior status, in which they have neither a voice in policy nor protection against exploitation. Those from the occupied territories are debarred from joining even that.

Those who can join find themselves far from acquiring any sort of protection in their conditions of employment. On the contrary, they actually find themselves subjected to an additional form of discrimination.

It is most important to understand that the Histadrut is not in any way a trade union movement as such is understood in the Western world. In reality, it is a business empire which employs one quarter of the national workforce of Israel. Trade unionism constitutes a mere fraction of its activities and is actually handled by a sub department called "The Department for Labour Unions." It is only a sub department of that sub department which admits Palestinians.

The Histadrut is not officially a part of the structure of the state but, in practice, it is not only a big business organisation, but also an agency which is responsible for important state responsibilities. There is no state-run national health service in Israel and the main health fund, called "Kupat Holim" which owns most of the hospitals and clinics, is administered by the Histadrut.

To be eligible to receive sick pay, you not only have to belong to the Histadrut, but you also have to be in regular employment. Almost all Palestinians are not employed on a regular basis but only as casual day labourers and therefore they do not receive any sick pay when they are ill.

## The occupied territories

In the occupied territories, the Histadrut operates solely as a major employer and a contractor to the government. A large part of its operations is in the construction of the illegal West Bank settlements. In the territories, no trade union activity of any sort is tolerated, not even on the spurious Histadrut model.

The 1983 report of the International Labour Office showed that, in the occupied territories, in less than one year alone, 36 trade union activists were arrested and detained and that the deportation of leading trade unionists was a regular occurrence. The actual number of trade union members in the West Bank is, not surprisingly, very small and so those victimised constitute a deliberately crippling proportion of the active membership.

Last year, a paper prepared in

the office of the distinguished Israeli advocate, Lea Tsemel, named 18 trade unionists who, at the time of writing, were either in prison or on trial for trade union activities and another 10 who were subjected to town arrest. That is, they were restricted to their town of residence by day and to their homes by night.

Prior to 1967, there were about 35 trade unions in the West Bank. Many were simply closed down by the military authorities and such as remain are subjected to harassment which makes it impossible for them to operate as organisations and which constantly threatens the freedom of every individual who is bold enough to be a member.

The main basis for the fully legalised harassment is Military Order 825, made in 1980, which gives the military governor the authority to approve candidates for trade union office and to remove from election lists candidates of whom he does not approve. If that still does not produce the desired result, he can declare the election results null and void.

In the Gaza Strip, the situation is even more repressive. All trade unions, there, were dissolved in 1967. After a visit from the International Labour Organisation in 1978, the Israelis were forced to go through the motions of permitting them to reorganise. But it was a propaganda exercise only.

Today, with a workforce of over 100,000 in Gaza, there are only about 300 union members. The only workers allowed to join are those who were members before the 1967 dissolution and so there are no young members at all and an inevitable wastage towards zero membership.

The head of this so-called trade union movement was appointed by the military. He is a major employer of labour, who owns a factory and a fleet of taxis. Lea Tsemel states in her paper, in a masterpiece of understatement that "he is not trusted by union activists."

So, the lot of the Palestinians at work, both in Israel and in the occupied territories is one of exploitation and oppression. They are a source of cheap labour upon which the Israeli economy is heavily dependent and the reason for which they are discriminated against is none other than that they are Palestinians in Palestine. Those in the occupied territories also face the expropriation of their land, homes and possessions on the scale, and for exactly the same purpose, as has already been accomplished inside the 1967 borders.

## Expropriation of the land

When the British Mandate over Palestine ended in 1948, Zionist organisations owned or leased about seven per cent of the land in that part of Palestine which then became the State of Israel. The remaining 93 per cent was in Palestinian ownership or control. Today, less than 10 per cent is in Palestinian hands. Or, to put it another way, in Israel, today, 18 per cent of the population are denied the right to live or work on 90

per cent of the land of their own country.

As soon as the Israeli state was proclaimed, military government was declared. The military government had the power to interfere in every aspect of people's lives, including the power to confiscate or destroy property. In theory, its power extended over the lives of Jews and Palestinians alike. In practice, it used its power solely to persecute Palestinians. In the early months of the Israeli state, some 750,000 Palestinians were driven from their homes and from the land upon which they depended for their livelihood.

By 1967, no less than 385 Palestinian villages and settlements had been destroyed. The most famous (or, more correctly, the most infamous) was Deir Yassin, where some 250 men, women and children were massacred by forces under the leadership of Menachem Begin. Among all the other infamies, there is one other, in particular, which I single out for mention — a village called Aqrat, in Galilee.

Aqrat was occupied by Israeli forces in 1948 and its inhabitants were ordered to leave, supposedly temporarily and for their own safety. They were never allowed to return. As the Israeli state became established, supposedly as a democracy under the rule of law, the people of Aqrat resorted to every peaceful and legal means they could think of, including two appeals to the Israeli Supreme Court, to regain their property and their rights. While the second appeal was proceeding, the military destroyed every house in the village by explosives. It is not unworthy of note, as a measure of the mentality of the Israeli military, that Aqrat was inhabited entirely by Roman Catholic Christians and that it was destroyed on Christmas Day, 1951.

But it is for legal rather than religious reasons that I single out Aqrat, for it is a classic demonstration of how the rule of law in Israel is structured quite specifically to deny justice to the Palestinians. The numerous laws relating to land are designed for two basic purposes — first, to legalise the initial seizure of land by force and, second, to institutionalise a permanent system for expropriation.

What is happening today, in 1985, in the occupied territories, where, already, the Palestinians have been deprived of control over something like two thirds of the land, is an exact repeat of what was done within the 1967 borders in the 1950's and onwards.

First, in 1950, came the law on the Acquisition of Absentees' Property. The basic feature of that law was in its definition of absentees. The definition was that any citizen of Israel who was not in his ordinary place of residence at any time after Sept. 1948 and until the end of military government (which was not until 1966) was an absentee. What that meant was that all those Palestinians who were terrorised out of their homes, both in 1948 and later, were declared to be "absentees". The property of all such absentees — land, animals, buildings

and their contents, was transferred to an official of the state who was called "The Custodian of Absentees' Property". The effect of the law was to legalise and make permanent the theft by armed robbery of the property of those Palestinians who had been terrorised out of their homes by the Haganah, the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, as well as by the successor to those three organisations, the Israeli Defence Force.

Since the enactment of 1950, there has been a whole series of subsequent and consolidating laws, all designed primarily to deprive the Palestinians of their birthright in the country where they were born and where their ancestors lived before them for many generations.

The persecution continues unabated. As well as being confined to the menial jobs, the Palestinians continue to be subjected to constant, legalised persecution over their land and their homes.

In Galilee, there is a place called Jabal Kamaaneh. In the days when Palestine was a part of the Ottoman Empire, a number of Bedouins gave up the nomadic life and settled at Jabal Kamaaneh. They held proper title deeds to the land and they were not so-called "absentees" as defined in the 1950 and subsequent laws. Nevertheless, in 1963, their deeds were declared null and void and the land was transferred to the state.

Last November, the following appeared in the Israeli paper "Hadashot":

For the last nine months, five Bedouins have been sitting in Damoun jail. They have not been convicted of any crime, but are merely "in contempt of court". This contempt consists of having refused to carry out the ruling handed down by Acre's Justice of the Peace, who ordered them to demolish their homes with their own hands. Not the housing authorities or the police but they themselves must destroy the roof over their children's heads! They are refusing to do so, and so they remain in jail.

That does not seem to require any comment.

## The Day of the Land

Every year, on March 30, the Palestinian people celebrate what is called "The Day of the Land." The significance of the celebration is little known or understood in the Western world, but it is an important annual event which ought to be better known.

The Day of the Land commemorates events which occurred inside Israel on March 30, 1976 and which were the culmination of two months of mounting protest over the confiscation of Palestinian land. More than 2,000 hectares were taken in Galilee and, on that March, 30 there was an eruption of demonstrations.

Israeli police and military reacted brutally. Six Palestinians were killed, one of them a 15 years old boy in the ancient biblical village of Canaan. The demonstrations were not confined to the Galilee area where the con-

fiscation took place. There were also organised protests in other parts of the country, including demonstrations in Jerusalem outside the Knesset.

Those demonstrations were the first large-scale, organised public protests by Palestinians inside Israel. They came from those who had not been driven out and who had endured — and survived — constant persecution, repression and theft. The demonstrations proved to mark the starting point for a general and widespread revival of spirit among the Palestinians inside Israel. The revival continues, but now using a more sophisticated approach. That approach is well demonstrated in the cases of the two villages of Tayyiba and Deir Al Assad.

At Tayyiba, in the northern area, a group of Palestinians have founded a charity, which is legally registered under Israeli law, to build an Arab Heritage Centre. The Arab municipality has made a grant from such of the land as does remain under its control for the building of the centre.

Such a grant of land is subject to approval by the minister of the interior. Successive ministers have delayed a decision for what is a better part of two years, and it seems near certain that the application will eventually be rejected. If that is the case, the trustees, all of whom hold Israeli citizenship and who have the support of enlightened Jewish Israeli citizens, will challenge the minister in the courts, on the grounds of his making an unconstitutional decision outside the due process of law. The minister might, of course, claim that a negative decision was for policy reasons and not illegal but, either way, he will have some awkward explaining to do.

At the other village, Deir Al Assad, in Galilee, another long struggle ensued after land was confiscated in the early 1960's. Yet, in May 1983, the foundation stone was laid for a Palestinian cultural and social centre. The construction has proceeded to the extent that, today, the ground floor of the two-storey building is completed and furnished. That project has the active support of Christian charities based in Western and Northern Europe, including, of course, considerable help from the International Christian Committee for Development Projects, here in The Netherlands (ICCO). Such international support cannot easily be ignored by the Israeli authorities and it is a fine example of how people of conscience in the West can give practical as well as moral support to the Palestinians.

The projects at Tayyiba and Deir Al Assad exemplify the resurgence of the Palestinians in Israel which started with the first Day of the Land in 1976. The full significance of the events of that day was that they sent a message of unity to all other Palestinians from those who were already resisting their treatment as an exploited minority in their own country. The annual celebration is no mere academic marking of a date in history, but the celebration of a living, growing reality by an indomitable people.

## Family-planning agency suffers U.S. aid cuts

By Leslie Crawford  
Reuters

LONDON — The world's largest independent family planning agency has begun a big overhaul of its operations in an attempt to maintain services for thousands of people in the "Third World".

The Independent Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), which currently spends \$55 million a year on family planning in 118 countries, is having to make cuts because it has lost its 17-million-dollar grant from the United States.

"With our budget slashed by more than 25 per cent, our main concern must be with the drought-stricken countries in Africa," IPPF Information Director Frances Dennis told Reuters in an interview.

The U.S. decided in December to stop aid to clinics with abortion-related services. And the London-based IPPF lost its U.S. grant when it refused to end a pol-

icy of allowing a small proportion of its funds to be spent on abortion counselling.

"The United States could not have chosen a worse time to withdraw its sponsorship," Dennis lamented. "The last thing a badly malnourished woman needs is to get pregnant."

Mr. Dennis fears poor women will resort to backstreet abortions if family planning aid becomes less available.

The African budget, which had special priority because of the drought, has shrunk from 11.5 to nine million dollars. Already the Senegalese office in Dakar has been shut.

"We have had to abandon all new initiatives planned for this year," Mr. Dennis said. Fifteen new agencies planned for mainly Francophone countries — including Chad, Niger, Angola and Burundi — will not be able to open.

The IPPF is embarking on a fund-raising campaign to try to make up the gaps.

Mr. Dennis says private U.S. foundations are looking sympathetically at IPPF requests for funds. Donor countries are also studying ways of helping, as is the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), although its own 23-million-dollar grant from the U.S. is at risk.

Until last year, the United States required only that none of its funds should support abortion, demanding that U.S. aid be kept in segregated accounts.

Now a stringent new set of conditions, based on the theory that American money can liberate other funds for abortion, requires any recipient of a single U.S. dollar neither to perform nor promote abortion.

The IPPF spends less than one per cent of its budget on abortion-counselling services. After consulting its affiliates in more than 120 countries, it has

refused to comply with the new U.S. policy requirements.

"We scrupulously, and at great cost to ourselves, kept separate U.S. accounts, but we shall not become moral policemen for the United States," says Mr. Dennis. "Countries should be allowed to decide their own family planning programmes."

Mr. Dennis says there is a lot of sympathy in the U.S. Congress for IPPF's work, but America's anti-abortion lobby has grown in recent years.

Yet despite the cutbacks, substantial IPPF work goes on. A joint project on child survival, aimed at reassuring poor parents that they do not have to produce big families to offset fears of infant mortality, is about to be launched with the United Nations Save the Children Fund (UNICEF).

A new commitment was made recently to train Ethiopian state health workers in family planning methods.

## Sen. Glenn joins millionaires' club

By Harry F. Rosenthal  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — John Glenn, who earned \$1,149 a month when he orbited earth, is firmly in the U.S. Senate's well-populated millionaire's club, alongside such born-to-money members as Edward M. Kennedy, Claiborne Pell, John Heinz, John Danforth and a newcomer named Rockefeller.

Sen. Glenn, a Democratic senator from Ohio, lists assets of at least \$4 million and income of \$85,984 in financial disclosure forms required of all members of Congress. His assets include \$1.16 million from investments in Florida motels, a \$14,488 Marine Corps pension and a railroad car valued at \$100,000.

When he became the first American to circle the earth in 1962, Sen. Glenn — a lieutenant colonel

with 18 years of service — made less than \$14,000 a year, including flight pay.

In the House of Representatives, the range of wealth reported in the congressional financial disclosure forms includes an heir to the Grand Union Supermarket fortune and a Michigan Democrat who had no income, assets, liabilities or honours.

The parade of millionaires in the House appears to be led by Sidney Yates of Illinois, who, together with his wife, reported income at more than \$301,000 and assets at \$6.6 million, mostly from treasury bills, municipal bonds and real estate. He accepted one 500-dollar honourarium and listed no liabilities.

The reports included the listing by Andrew Jacobs of Indiana, of a "great Dane pup, (named) friend, not yet housebroken" as a lia-

bility.

The forms filed by members of Congress reflect a drop in the income of senators, who were limited for the first time last year in how much they could earn in honours — fees for making speeches.

The disclosure reports, which omit the \$72,600 annual salary paid to most members of the House and Senate, are only guidelines to actual wealth. Most of the information, such as assets and liabilities, is listed only as "category of value," which establishes a minimum amount.

From the forms alone, it would appear that Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell from Rhode Island, heir to one of the country's oldest fortunes, is the wealthiest man in the Senate. He listed income of \$953,146, assets of at least \$5.4 million, liabilities of \$100,000 and honours of \$5,650, of which all

but \$150 he donated to charity.

Behind Sen. Pell is Sen. Danforth, grandson of the founder of the Ralston Purina Co., who lists assets of \$5.1 million or more and an income of \$396,963.

John D. Rockefeller IV is next, proving how deceiving the sketchy forms can be.

The West Virginia Democrat, who ranks at the bottom in Senate seniority, spent \$12.9 million — much of it his own money — in his campaign last year. "Forbes" magazine estimated his fortune, a legacy from this great grandfather's oil ventures, at \$150 million. On the disclosure form, his assets are listed at \$4.1 million or more.

At the opposite end of the congressional scale of power and wealth is house speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who listed total assets of \$25,000 and liabilities of \$63,000.

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## Bayern loses cup, Ajax wins Dutch title

LONDON (R) — Bayern Munich's dream of retaining the West German Cup and clinching a rare double were shattered when they were reduced to 10 men and unexpectedly beaten in the top match of a decisive weekend in European soccer.

While Ajax Amsterdam won 3-2 at Roda JC Kerkrade to secure their 22nd Dutch First Division title and Belgian champions Anderlecht won 4-3 at Lokeren to put a 100-goal seal on their magnificent season, Bayern were beaten 2-1 by Bayer Uerdingen in the cup final in West Berlin.

Four Uerdingen it was an historic victory, the 80-year-old club's first major honour. But for Bayern, who were forced to play with 10 men through most of the second half, it brought a sad end to their hopes of a cup and league double in a manner that uncannily paralleled the cup final demise of English champions Everton.

The Bundesliga leaders went ahead after eight minutes through Dieter Hoeneß, but their joy was short-lived as Uerdingen equalised within a minute through Horst Feiler.

Three minutes into the second half former international Wolfgang Dremmler was sent off for fouling Wolfgang Funkel and the dream became a nightmare when Wolfgang Schaefer rapped home the winning goal from 12 metres after 66 minutes.

Bayern, who won the double in 1969, must now concentrate on ensuring their eighth league title. They lead Werder Bremen by two points with two matches to play.

In the Netherlands, Ajax won the hard way at Kerkrade. Goals from Felix Gasselich, Ronald Koeman and Gerald Vanenburg twice brought them from behind and earned them a narrow victory. Edwin Gorter and Martin van Geel scored first-half goals for Roda.

## Liverpool, Juventus promise intriguing clash

BRUSSELS (R) — The 1985 European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus may not prove as memorable as the Real Madrid-Eintracht Frankfurt clash in 1960, but it does promise to be the best in recent times.

Though it is 25 years since Ferenc Puskas and Alfredo di Stefano combined to produce the 'perfect' 90 minutes, each year rekindles hopes of a similar phenomenon.

Whatever happens here on Wednesday, the 30th Champions' Cup final is unlikely to claim a similar place in soccer folklore.

Yet, on paper at least, it is certainly the most intriguing confrontation since Juventus failed to stop the multi-talented Ajax completing a hat-trick of victories in 1973.

The game brings together two of the most famous names in football, Liverpool, champions of Europe in 1977, 1978, 1981 and

1984, and Juventus, one of the greatest assemblies of talent world soccer has ever known.

Though both have fared badly on the domestic front this season, Liverpool finished runners-up to English champions Everton while Juventus trailed home sixth in Italy, the mere mention of their names is enough to quicken the pulse.

Despite the loss of Graeme Souness, who is now beguiling the fans of Sampdoria in Italy, Liverpool remain the consummate professionals.

Though they have frailties in goal and at fullback, the cup holders, who will be bidding to move within one victory of Real Madrid's record six triumphs, are a team of awesome talent.

Central defenders Mark Lawrenson and Alan Hansen are as smooth as silk, though devastatingly destructive, while the

midfield appears to operate with precision, no matter whom manager Joe Fagan selects.

But it is in attack that Liverpool are breathtaking. Wales' Ian Rush, coveted by Real Madrid, Juventus and a host of free-spending European clubs, is in the Gerard Mueller class as a goalscorer, while Kenny Dalglish is a continuing delight.

If anything, Juventus' team-sheet is even more intimidating and Paolo Rossi, hero of Italy's 1982 World Cup triumph, has now been reduced to a supporting role.

Rossi has never quite regained the touch he showed in Spain in 1982 and rumours suggest both he and Polish striker Zbigniew Boniek will be making their last appearances in the black and white striped shirts.

Unlike Real Madrid, Juventus'

reputation has survived over the years, although they have yet to win Europe's premier award.

Runners-up to Ajax 12 years ago, they took stage fright against Hamburg in the 1983 final in Athens, and they almost snatched defeat from the jaws of victory when they met Portugal's Porto in last season's Cup Winners' final.

But while a question mark hangs over their temperament, they do possess the world's greatest talent in Michel Platini.

The Frenchman was outstanding when Juventus beat Liverpool 2-0 in the "Super Cup" this season, but the feeling persists that the dethroned English champions have the greater desire.

If Juventus are anything short of their best, Liverpool, who have seen it all and done it all, will inscribe their name on the trophy for the fifth time in nine years.

## Paraguay gains point in World Cup qualifier, Colombia beats Peru despite missed penalty

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia (R) — Paraguay held Bolivia to a 1-1 draw (0-1) here Sunday to gain a vital away point in the opening South American Group Three soccer World Cup qualifying match.

Paraguay took an early lead thanks to Silvio Rojas whose 9th minute goal was contested by the Paraguayans. They said the ball ran out of play before it was centred from the right.

Paraguay were rewarded for almost constant second-half pressure with an 82nd minute equaliser by midfielder Nunez.

The capacity crowd of 20,000 in the Tahuichi Aguilar Stadium was treated to an exciting 90 minutes of football with plenty of goal chances. But neither side showed the skill expected from group favourites Brazil who open their campaign here next Sunday.

Paraguay, led by midfielder and captain Benitez, dominated play for most of the game and were denied an early equaliser in the 11th minute when a shot from Nunez hit a post.

They made several defensive mistakes and Bolivia were often dangerous in counterattacks. Bolivia could have gone two goals up six minutes before Paraguay's

equaliser but a shot from Roly Paniagua also rebounded from an upright.

Bolivia fought hard but were not strong enough to seize mid-field control from the Paraguayans.

Paraguay have an excellent chance to take command of Group Three when they meet Bolivia again, in Asuncion on June 9.

Meanwhile in Bogota, Colombia missed a penalty kick but still scored a deserved 1-0 win over Peru Sunday in their first World Cup soccer South American Group One qualifying match.

The Colombians got the victory they sought to open their qualifying campaign on a dramatic high note in the hope of gaining a place in the World Cup finals after 24 years of absence.

The game started on a nervous note with tackles flying from both sides until Colombia pierced the Peruvian defence in the 26th minute, eight minutes after Peru's Oblitas had seen his header bounce off the bar.

Defender Prince, emerging from a box scramble, jumped higher than everybody else to net a header past goalkeeper Acasuso.

Peru, who suffered their first defeat in 16 games, immediately went after the equaliser with explosive long-range shots that kept

goalkeeper Zape on his heels. But the Colombian defence held firm.

Colombia next play Argentina here on June 2. The 1978 world champions scored an expected 3-2 win over Venezuela in the other Group One opening game.

Colombia should have added a second goal after 48 minutes when Bolivian referee Luis Barrancos awarded a penalty after Lugo had been brought down in the box by Castillo. But Prince shot above the goal.

The unexpected miss silenced the 53,000-capacity crowd and signalled Peru's re-emergence which did not even stop when their captain Diaz was booked for the second time and shown the red card. He was injured in the foul on Iguaran and left the field on a stretcher.

Colombia failed to exploit their numerical advantage, lost momentum and allowed the quick Peruvian attackers more space.

The last 25 minutes seemed like an hour as Peru launched repeated assaults on a tense but packed defence. Peru almost grabbed the equaliser in the 72nd minute but Lugo cleared a ball on the line that was going straight into the Colombian net.

The win was only Colombia's fifth victory in 25 World Cup qualifying games over the last 28 years.

## First seed out of Paris open

PARIS (R) — Brad Gilbert of the United States became the first seed to crash out of the French Open Tennis championships Monday when he lost 7-5, 7-6, 6-4 to Chilean number one Hans Gildemeister.

Gildemeister, a quarter-finalist for three years in a row in the late 1970s, was more skilled on the clay than his 15-seeded opponent whose big service was effectively nullified by the surface.

Gilbert confessed after his defeat he was not comfortable on clay, a surface he had not played on since last year's French Open.

Ironically he also lost to Gildemeister then, although in the second round.

"I guess he's got my number now," a philosophical Gilbert said.

In the women's event, Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, the 15th seed, was beaten 7-6, 3-6, 6-3 by France's Pascale Paradis, junior Wimbledon champion two years ago.

Paradis, 19, won the first set through a tie-break, but Temesvari, recovered to take the second set 6-3.

The Hungarian however tumbled in the eighth game of the last set, when she made three unforced errors and a double fault to allow Paradis to lead 5-3. The French teenager wrapped up the match in the following game with three service winners.

## Scotland seeks victory over Iceland in World Cup quest

REYKJAVIK (R) — The belated but safe arrival of Everton strikers Graeme Sharp and Andy Gray has boosted Scotland's hopes of a desperately-needed victory over Iceland in their World Cup European qualifying group seven match Tuesday.

Gray and Sharp, the spearhead of Everton's English First Division and European Cup Winners' Cup triumphs, flew in two Reykjavik early Monday morning after being required for club duty in Everton's unexpected 4-1 defeat at Coventry city Sunday.

Sharp played and emerged unscathed, but Gray missed the league match with a groin injury. Both, however, are strong contenders to lead Scotland's attack against Iceland as manager Jock Stein seeks to strengthen the depleted team which beat England 1-0 at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on Saturday.

Scotland, who were beaten 1-0 by Wales in their last World Cup outing, must beat Iceland, the bot-

tom team in group seven, to keep alive their hope of pipping Wales and qualifying for the World Cup finals in Mexico next year.

But Stein, aiming towards his second World Cup finals as manager, has adopted a cautious approach to a match which could also kill off his team's hopes if they are beaten.

"I am far from confident," he said. "The win over England was tortuous... I don't know how this country will affect my team. The only thing I know is that this will be a difficult and dangerous match. I will be relieved when the whistle blows."

Scotland will be without several members of the team regarded as their best following last year's impressive win over Spain in Glasgow and the Liverpool quartet of Kenny Dalglish, Alan Hansen, Steve Nicol and John Wark, with their club for the European Cup final against Juventus, will be sorely missed.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### One more Himalayan peak conquered

PEKING (AP) — A Chinese-Japanese expedition has reached the summit of Mount Naimonalay in Tibet, until now one of the world's highest unconquered peaks, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Sunday. The agency said four Chinese and four Japanese climbers reached the 7,694-metre (25,390-foot) Himalayan summit Sunday and stayed on the top for 44 minutes, collecting samples and waving flags of the two countries.

### 6,500 to attend Zagreb universiade

BELGRADE (R) — An estimated 6,500 competitors from more than 100 countries will take part in the 1987 universiade in the north-western Yugoslav city of Zagreb, the organisers said Sunday. All sports facilities, including seven new sports halls, an indoor swimming pool and a sportsmen's village, will be completed by the end of next year, said Zlatan Markotic, executive president of the organising committee. The 1987 universiade will cost an estimated 20.2 billion dinars (about \$50 million). Markotic said.

### Fitnah may go to French Oaks

PARIS (R) — Fitnah put on a stunning display Sunday to win the group one Prix Saint-Alary at Longchamp in the second fastest time ever for the race. Ridden by Freddie Head and trained by his sister Crique, Fitnah finished five lengths ahead of the English filly Purchasepaperchase, ridden by Steve Cauthen, with Persona two and a half lengths away third. Fitnah, owned by Maktoum Al Maktoum, will probably go for the Prix Diane Hermes (French Oaks) at Longchamp on June 16 but no final decision has been made, according to racing manager Michael Goodbody. "We are leaning towards the Diane for Fitnah as the family already has two fillies in the Epsom Oaks," he said. Fitnah burst into the lead halfway up the straight to put up one of the most sparkling performances seen at Longchamp this season.

### Vatane, Roehl out of Acropolis Rally

ATHENS (R) — Two of the top names in the Acropolis Rally, Finland's Ari Vatanen and West German Walter Roehl, dropped out of the 32nd Acropolis Rally Monday during the second of 47 special stages. Vatanen's Peugeot crashed off the track into a tree at Dionysos north of Athens while his West German rival Roehl dropped out after the suspension on his Audi broke down. Audi's hopes are now pinned on Swede Stig Blomqvist, last year's winner of the punishing four-day rally, and Peugeot's on Timo Salonen. Another Finn, Salonen won the first special stage, Blomqvist the second, Salonen the third and Blomqvist the fourth as the drivers headed north.

### Sullivan wins Indianapolis motor race

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (AP) — Danny Sullivan was officially declared the winner of the 69th Indianapolis 500 Monday, while Johnny Parsons climbed to fifth after being seventh in the unofficial standings announced at the conclusion of Sunday's race. Parsons moved to fifth when race officials determined he had completed 198 of the 200 laps on the 2.5-mile (4 kilometre) oval. He was credited with 197 in the unofficial results.

### Bramble fined for illegal substance use

WEST PATERSON, New Jersey (R) — The manager of World Boxing Association lightweight champion Livingstone Bramble has appealed against a \$5,000 fine imposed by the Nevada Athletic Commission after Bramble was found to have used an illegal substance. Manager Lou Duva has paid the fine but has filed an appeal in a Las Vegas district court, his attorney, Patrick English, said Friday. The drug Ephedrine was found in Bramble's urine after he had outpointed former champion Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini in a rematch last February 16 in Reno. The Ephedrine was contained in Chi Power, a Chinese herbal product which Bramble said he had bought at health food stores and had been using for about a year.

## Navratilova begins open defence against Teeguarden

PARIS (R) — Martina Navratilova begins the defence of her French Open tennis title against fellow American Pam Teeguarden on the first day of the opening Grand Slam Tournament of 1985 Monday.

Navratilova returns to the Roland Garros Centre court where she overcame Chris Evert Lloyd last June to win the title for the second time in three years.

The Prague-born left-hander collected a million dollar cheque on her last visit for completing a sweep of the four Grand Slam titles — Wimbledon, and the U.S., Australian and French Open tournaments.

She went on to win Wimbledon and the U.S. Open again, but her triumphant sequence was ended by Czechoslovakia's Helena Sukova in Australia, where the eventual winner was arch-rival Lloyd.

Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovak third seed, faces young American Mary-Jo Fernandez in the first match of her campaign to regain the title she won in 1981.

Sweden's Mats Wilander, men's champion in Australia, is the highest-ranked men's player in action on the first day of the two-week championships. He plays French hope Thierry Tulasne, former junior Wimbledon champion.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE

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Bouncing cradle	5
Moulinex blender	6
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All above in excellent condition  
Tel: 662988 after 2 p.m.

## WATER AUTHORITY OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN TAFILA WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

CONTRACT T1-80/85  
CONTRACT T2-81/85  
READVERTISEMENT FOR EXTENSION OF PREQUALIFICATION

The Water Authority, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Nabulus Street, Jabal Hussein, P.O. Box 2412, Amman - Jordan, Telephone 666111, Telex 22439 WAJ JO has issued addendum No. 3 for the Tafila contracts previously published in the local newspapers.

Addendum No. 3 extends the dates and modifies the requirement for receipt of prequalification date from May 9th to June 25, 1985; reschedules the prebid conference to July 11, and the bid opening date to 1200 noon August 6th, 1985. Prime contractors will be notified not later than July 5th, 1985 whether or not they have been prequalified to submit a bid. Also construction management firms in addition to construction firms will be eligible as U.S. subcontractors to enhance the technical and management capabilities and to provide technology transfer to the Jordanian prime contractors. Contractors who have previously submitted prequalification data may wish to resubmit or modify their prequalification information.

The project consists of two contracts, bid separately, however award may be on one or both. The contracts are briefly described as follows:-  
Contract T-1:  
The construction of a 1600-cubic metre per day average capacity wastewater treatment plant consisting of the following major structure and facilities: operation building, imhoff tanks, trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, solids contact channel, chlorine tank, recirculation pumping station, septage receiving station, effluent holding lagoon, chlorine gas feed system, one sludge lagoon, 22 sludge drying beds, and control room.

Contract T-2  
A. Water system — The supply and installation of about 15 kilometres of ductile iron pipes ranging in size from 80 to 250 mm with pressure reducing stations, about 2.5 kilometres of galvanized steel pipes ranging in size from 1/2 to 2 inches, about 1.25 of black steel pipes ranging in size from 100 to 150mm, and two reservoirs, one of 4500 cu.m capacity and the other of 1000 cu.m. capacity.

B. Sewerage system — The construction of about 15.5 Km of concrete sewers ranging in size from 150 to 300mm, and about 1.0 Km of ductile iron sewers ranging in size from 150 to 300 mm.

The project is located at Tafila, approximately 200 Kms south of Amman, Jordan. The project is financed under A.I.D. project 278-0259. Payment will be in Jordan Dinars and U.S. Dollars.

To assist contractors in making initial contacts, Jordan contractors association and the Agency for International Development in Washington have agreed to maintain rosters of Jordanian and U.S. firms interested in the project. Interested firms should furnish their names, addresses, telex or telephone numbers to the Jordan Contractors Association. Telex No. 23575 CONASS JO, Telephone 641786 Amman and/or to the Chief Engineer, ANE/PD/Engr, room 4440 New State, Washington, D.C. 20523, telephone 202-632-8262. Interested U.S. subcontractors may also obtain the pre-qualification questionnaire and information, pertinent to technology transfer from the chief engineer, ANE/PD/Engr.

Contract documents may be examined and/or purchased at the offices of the Water Authority. The cost of the contract documents is as follows:-

	COST PER SET				
	Initial Copy	Addl. copy		JD	US\$
Contract T1	100	250	JD	25	60
Contract T2	100	250	US\$	25	60

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Shows at 3:30, 9:00, 10:45  
TEL. 3444-3449



## Death of plane project hits N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — The collapse of an American project to make a revolutionary fuel-efficient plane in Northern Ireland has dealt a heavy blow to one of Europe's worst unemployment blackspots.

The announcement of the Lear Fan's demise was being seen as a new industrial setback in the province for the British government, which ploughed £57 million (\$72 million) of taxpayers' money into the venture.

In 1982, American entrepreneur John De Lorean's "dream car" project in Belfast ended in a debacle after swallowing \$130 million of state funds.

Sunday night's news was a bitter disappointment to Ms. Moya Lear, widow of American inventor Bill Lear who designed the plane and is said to have urged her on his deathbed to finish the project.

Lear pioneered the executive jet, the car radio and the eight-track tape cartridge.

The Lear Fan, the first plane to be built entirely out of extra-light carbon fibre, was claimed to fly almost as fast as a jet on a third of the fuel.

If successful the project would have provided up to 3,000 jobs, a bonanza in this province of 1.5 million people where 22 per cent

are out of work. In some parts of Belfast the rate is over 50 per cent.

But to be successful the eight-seat plane needed an airworthiness certificate from the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), without which it had no chance of tapping a growing and potentially lucrative worldwide market for executive aircraft.

Problems developed right from the start. The maiden flight had to be put back three months because of faulty brakes, then a succession of snags developed with the wings, fuselage, door seals and gear-box.

Certification, originally promised for October 1982, was put back several times.

With money running out two rescue operations had to be mounted, one involving funds from the U.S. and the second from a European and Saudi Arabian consortium which put in around \$60 million.

In an effort to conserve the remaining cash until certification, most of Lear's 500 employees in Northern Ireland were laid off last year with a promise they would be rehired when the plane was passed by the authorities.

But the FAA was reported to be

concerned over the plane's propulsion system, a single rear-mounted "pusher" propeller driven by twin turbines through a single gear-box and transmission shaft.

After recurring gear-box problems prompted the FAA to refuse certification during the latest series of tests, the company decided last Friday to cease trading. Their decision was confirmed by the British government Sunday night.

The government had made it clear after the last financial rescue that there would be no further state funding for the project.

## Experts see little scope for tax cuts in Britain

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose government was forced to drop tax reductions from the 1985 budget, now has little scope to entice voters with income-tax cuts in the 1986 budget either, according to economic analysts.

Less than two months into the new financial year, the analysts polled by Reuters said the 1985 budget deficit looked like being higher than projected by the treasury due to lower oil revenues and public spending overruns.

The government built £2 billion (\$2.5 billion) extra into its budget arithmetic to help pay for tax cuts next year after a sterling crisis in January and the year-long coalminers' stoppage ruled out tax giveaways in 1985.

Mr. Gavyn Davies, economist with stockbrokers Simon and Coates, said this had already been wiped out by the lower tax take from North Sea oil due to lower demand and exchange-rate changes, and extra spending on unemployment relief.

Income tax cuts aimed at floating voters are expected to be a key feature of the ruling Conservatives' platform in the run up to the next general election due before mid-1988, but there seems little room for manoeuvre before 1987, analysts say.

A higher-than-forecast budget deficit coupled with higher inflation announced last week could be "politically embarrassing" for Mrs. Thatcher, according to Professor Bill Robinson of the

London Business School.

Against a backdrop of recent gloomy economic news, the latest public opinion poll in the Guardian newspaper showed the ruling Conservative Party trailing behind its main opposition rivals, Labour and the Social Democrat/Liberal alliance.

Inflation is running at 6.9 per cent compared with just 4.6 per cent five months earlier.

Adult unemployment reached a record 13.1 per cent last month and in March the visible trade deficit hit a record £900 million (\$1.1 billion).

Higher-than-expected unemployment and inflation will add to the social services budget, while a rise in interest rates has inflated the cost of government debt servicing.

That threatens the rest of the contingency reserve for the current financial year, worth £3 billion (\$3.75 billion), which was built into government spending

plans to meet unforeseen expenses during the year, analysts said.

Treasury sources acknowledged government expenditure remains what they described as buoyant, as a result of higher than forecast unemployment and inflation, which they said was outside government control.

Analysts said the most straightforward way out for Mrs. Thatcher would be to let sterling fall in value on the foreign exchanges.

But that option was blocked off politically earlier this year when the government, faced with the prospect of the pound sterling dropping to parity with the dollar, lifted interest rates four-and-a-half percentage points to record low levels.

Previously the treasury had been able to rely on sterling dropping in value against the dollar to offset any revenue lost from lower world oil prices, which are expressed in dollars.

Now sterling, buoyed by attractive interest rates, has appreciated in value and recently hit its highest level for over a year against the dollar, and other major currencies.

As world oil prices have kept falling in dollars, that has spelled less revenue for the treasury, under Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson.

Mr. Alex Salmond, economist for the Royal Bank of Scotland explained: "The government's exchange rate policy is still based on the desire not to look stupid as it did early this year when it had to pump up interest rates when sterling collapsed."

To secure some room for manoeuvre before next April, Mr. Richard Jeffrey of stockbrokers Hoare Govett said the government would be forced to step up its plans to sell off state-owned assets, such as British Airways.

## Start of world commerce talks still seems distant

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland (R) — The start of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations could still be a long way off, with even the proponents divided about its aims.

Major industrial countries have agreed in principle to a full-scale round of trade liberalisation talks but with their internal divisions they have failed to make a convincing case to developing nations that the talks are needed at all.

The differences were underscored at an international management symposium in St. Gallen last week.

Mr. Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the world trade body GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), said trade talks were crucial to avoid protectionism.

But Mr. William Niskanen, who left the U.S. administration of President Reagan this year, said the message behind all the diplomatic language was clear: "Don't expect a new round soon."

The last full round of talks, where major trading nations work out rules governing nearly all types of imports and exports in an attempt to reduce trade barriers, were concluded in 1979.

Since then the strength of the dollar has led to pressure on the Reagan administration in Washington for steps to protect farmers and certain industries from foreign competition.

The pressure is all the more crucial ahead of congressional elections in November 1986, when some of Reagan's fellow Republicans fear losing their traditional voters to more pro-

tectionist opponents. The United States pressed other countries at the Bonn economic summit earlier this month for a timetable for trade talks.

But European Community members argue that trade negotiations and some sort of monetary conference should be linked. "There have to be negotiations. But we can't separate the trade and money," Sir Roy Denman, the British head of the European Community's delegation in Washington, said.

It was on this point that French President Francois Mitterrand blocked a plan to propose a date for trade talks at the seven-nation Bonn summit.

Mr. Dunkel and Mr. Fritz Leutwiler, the former Swiss National Bank president who headed a special GATT panel that urged comprehensive steps against protectionism, played down the summit's failure to agree on a date.

Negotiations would anyway be a long affair, so naming the starting date was not crucial at this point, they said.

But Mr. Niskanen, arguing the American point of view, said a target date would have helped create the discipline needed to get a round started at all.

And a European central banker, speaking privately to Reuters, said the disagreement at the Bonn summit had damaged prospects

for an early trade round.

"President Reagan went home from Bonn with empty hands," he said. "And protectionism can do nothing but grow."

While Mr. Mitterrand may have been voicing an agreed Community position, his European colleagues at the summit, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, had all agreed to set a target date.

Earlier, in Geneva the industrialised countries tried to put the case for a new round to the GATT consultative group of 18 countries, including key developing countries.

Mr. Dunkel said one could not expect immediate results from such a meeting. But there was also no agreement when any further session should be held.

Two important developing nations, Brazil and India, have made known their doubts about a new trade round.

Among other things, they fear the United States will press to bring service industries such as banking under the GATT umbrella.

But in addition the officials in St. Gallen pointed to growing concern among developing countries that issues important to them were gradually falling out of the GATT structure.

Already trade in textiles and apparel are governed by a non-GATT accord. Agriculture falls into a special category in GATT, and in the last few years steel export conflicts have gradually been argued outside of GATT.

## Dubai plans to set up own airline

BAHRAIN (R) — The emirate of Dubai is planning to set up its own airline, aviation sources said Monday, in a move they described as a blow to recent attempts to coordinate air travel policies among Gulf states.

The sources said Dubai, widely seen as the most independent of the seven emirates forming the United Arab Emirates (UAE), had agreed to buy two Boeing 737s and was seeking to buy a European Airbus.

The airline Gulf Air, in which the UAE government owns a qua-

rtier stake along with the governments of Bahrain, Oman and Qatar, is currently the major carrier in the UAE.

Senior transport officials from the shareholder countries of Gulf Air had talks in Dubai last week with UAE defence minister Sheikh Mohammad bin Rashid Al Maktoum, which the sources said were designed to dissuade Dubai from going ahead with its plans.

They said directors of Gulf Air, which is planning to offer some its shares to the public, were now

expected to hold an emergency meeting here on Thursday to discuss the move.

They did not know when the new airline company would be established, from where it would buy its planes, or the routes it was proposing to take.

The Dubai move follows the collapse of an April accord on reducing air fares by the three national airlines serving the region, Gulf Air, Saudia and Kuwait Airways, in the face of price cuts by foreign airlines.

## Debtors seek fresh concessions

CARACAS (R) — Latin American debtor nations, fearing even greater economic strains and social unrest, are looking increasingly to their creditors for fresh concessions on repayments and closer dialogue.

Institutional lenders have eased their terms to favoured clients — in the latest case earlier this month the World Bank offered Chile a novel system of guarantees for commercial bank loans as part of a rescheduling package.

But officials and economists in the region say moves so far are not enough and the general failure of industrial nations to back new debt initiatives means Latin America faces grave repayment dif-

ficulties this year. "There is a complacent, and mistaken, feeling that a case-by-case approach and continuing recovery in developed countries will solve the problem," a high-level Mexican foreign ministry official told Reuters.

The recent summit of seven industrial nations in Bonn proved a deep disappointment for Latin America, which had sent what it saw as a moderate document signed by 11 presidents seeking a dialogue on the debt.

"They did not give this document the importance it warranted," Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said.

Brazil's Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles announced that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had agreed to negotiate. But he warned that Latin America's biggest debtor would risk political instability if the accord were to stunt development. Restructuring of Brazil's \$102 billion foreign debt must not impose extra social costs, he added.

The 11 nations comprising the Cartagena group, which lobbies for the interests of Latin American debtors, are expected to maintain pressure for increased liquidity, new lending and interest-rate relief to ease repayment of the region's \$360 billion debt.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Avoid a pending argument in the early morning, for if you do so, you will find that more harmony comes into being and you will be able to work out a more effective plan of action.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Don't let an early argument upset you, and get busy at whatever is of a constructive nature and make big headway.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Get busy and promote the creative ideas you have even though you think you should be working on a new project.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Don't be overly concerned about gaining a personal aim, and get busy trying to please those who dwell with you.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Forget some secret anxiety and get busy on communications and plans for travel. Accomplish something constructive.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Get busy handling practical and financial affairs and avoid one who likes to gossip and waste your time.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Important that you handle personal affairs well today and forget about other duties that are not so vital to your welfare.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You want to run off to new activities, but it is better to clear the slate of accumulated duties first.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** First handle a pressing responsibility and later you will be able to handle your personal goals and gain them.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Avoid a bigwig who is irate and looking for a whipping boy. Concentrate on coming to an agreement with an associate.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** It is important that you handle your work more precisely and get greater benefits therefrom.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Keep rooted to your work and get much accomplished. Forget about having a good time which could cost you a pretty penny.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Much talk with partners can bring fine results, so get at this early in the day. Be active and happy.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will be nervous and restless during childhood and need much care and a good diet. Later your progeny will become a precise and accurate person.

## THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

**ACROSS**

- 1 Jeweled headpiece
- 6 Mine output
- 9 Persian title
- 13 Lustrous behavior
- 14 Barnstorm feature
- 15 Facility
- 16 Quits a guy
- 19 Make aspy
- 20 Musical work
- 21 Bedeck
- 22 Diamonds or clubs
- 23 Uncle's flower
- 25 Quite a handsome guy
- 31 Royalty's realm
- 32 Unusual
- 33 Courtship or Gallop
- 34 Eternal splendor
- 35 — Body
- 37 Bowling or rolling
- 38 Diamonds
- 39 Unfortunate happening
- 40 Actish
- 41 Cattle an important guy
- 45 City acronym
- 46 Landlord's concern
- 47 Minutary VIP
- 48 In order
- 51 Be obligated
- 54 Quite well-to-do guys
- 58 Oriental nurse
- 59 Drugs
- 60 Musical characters
- 61 Auto lang —
- 62 Depressed
- 63 Feet abnormally

**DOWN**

- 1 Single seat
- 2 Jap. box
- 3 Take — from ms
- 4 — Tin Tin
- 5 Enraptured
- 6 Bawling persons
- 7 Waterway
- 8 Piece
- 9 Every now and then
- 10 Nimble
- 11 Old instrument
- 12 Cut with an
- 13 Established passage
- 17 Heroic person
- 18 Tidal flood
- 22 Kingly title
- 23 G.E. or Irwin
- 24 Deserve
- 25 Casino pet
- 26 Indian coin
- 27 Monarch's headpiece
- 28 Of a pelvic
- 29 The present
- 30 Memo
- 31 Minutist
- 32 Tiffs
- 33 Confined
- 34 This coup —
- 35 Cleansing with water only
- 42 Hat
- 43 Sings songs
- 44 Windiest area
- 47 Auto, —, armat
- 48 — Love
- 49 Rough canal
- 50 Meat dish
- 51 Eight; prev.
- 52 Cry
- 53 Salience
- 55 Told!
- 56 Modern; prev.
- 57 Conjunction

**Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:**

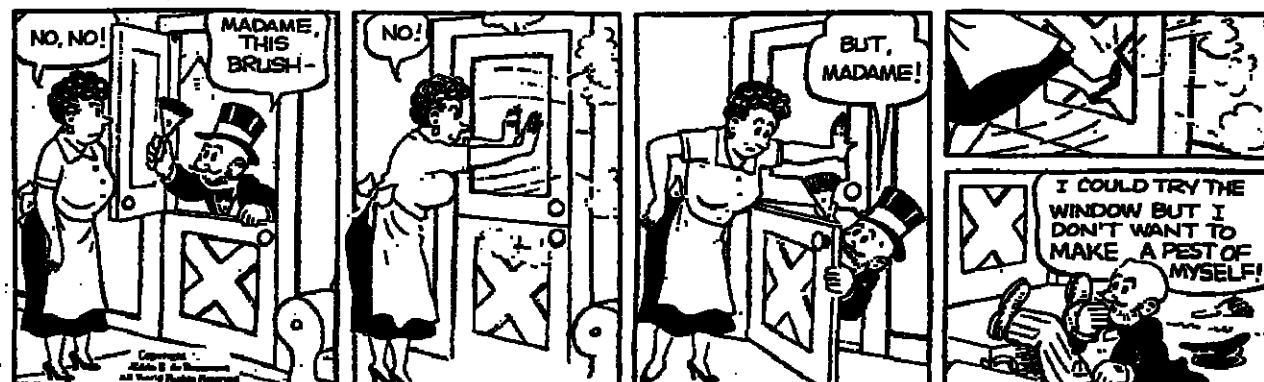
ACROSS: 1. JEWELLED HEADPIECE, 6. MINE OUTPUT, 9. PERSIAN TITLE, 13. LUSTROUS BEHAVIOR, 14. BARNSTORM FEATURE, 15. FACILITY, 16. QUITS A GUY, 19. MAKE ASPY, 20. MUSICAL WORK, 21. BEDECK, 22. DIAMONDS OR CLUBS, 23. UNCLE'S FLOWER, 25. QUITE A HANDSOME GUY, 31. ROYALTY'S REALM, 32. UNUSUAL, 33. COURTSHIP OR GALLOP, 34. ETERNAL SPLENDOR, 35. — BODY, 37. BOWLING OR ROLLING, 38. DIAMONDS, 39. UNFORTUNATE HAPPENING, 40. ACTISH, 41. CATTLE AN IMPORTANT GUY, 45. CITY ACRONYM, 46. LANDLORD'S CONCERN, 47. MINUTARY VIP, 48. IN ORDER, 51. BE OBLIGATED, 54. QUITE WELL-TO-DO GUYS, 58. ORIENTAL NURSE, 59. DRUGS, 60. MUSICAL CHARACTERS, 61. AUTO LANG —, 62. DEPRESSED, 63. FEET ABNORMALLY.

DOWN: 1. SINGLE SEAT, 2. JAP. BOX, 3. TAKE — FROM MS, 4. — TIN TIN, 5. ENRAPPED, 6. BAWLING PERSONS, 7. WATERWAY, 8. PIECE, 9. EVERY NOW AND THEN, 10. NIMBLE, 11. OLD INSTRUMENT, 12. CUT WITH AN, 13. ESTABLISHED PASSAGE, 17. HEROIC PERSON, 18. TIDAL FLOOD, 22. KINGLY TITLE, 23. G.E. OR IRWIN, 24. DESERVE, 25. CASINO PET, 26. INDIAN COIN, 27. MONARCH'S HEADPIECE, 28. OF A PELVIC, 29. THE PRESENT, 30. MEMO, 31. MINUTIST, 32. TIFFS, 33. CONFINED, 34. THIS COUP —, 35. CLEANSING WITH WATER ONLY, 42. HAT, 43. SINGS SONGS, 44. WINDIEST AREA, 47. AUTO, —, ARMAT, 48. — LOVE, 49. ROUGH CANAL, 50. MEAT DISH, 51. EIGHT; PREV., 52. CRY, 53. SALIENCE, 55. TOLD!, 56. MODERN; PREV., 57. CONJUNCTION.

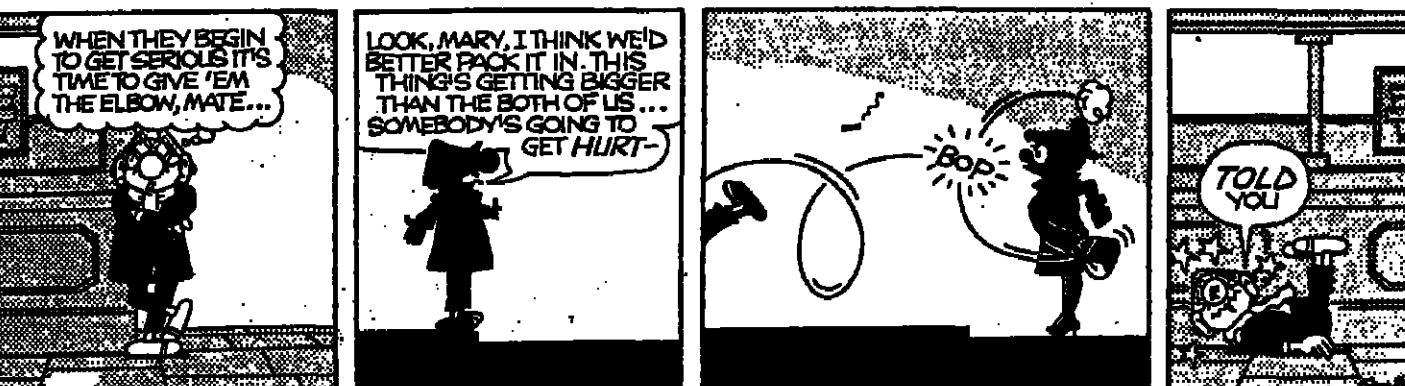
## Peanuts



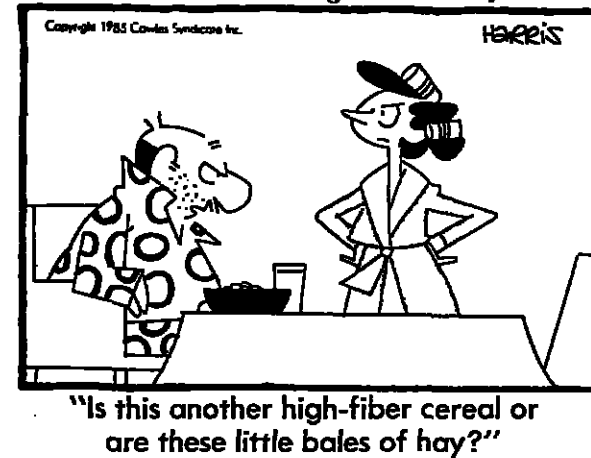
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ESTAC

TAGEA

DWEAMO

BRYCAB

That's for us! But you promised!

THE MOST EFFICIENT WATERPOWER IN THE WORLD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EMPTY NOBLE MARVEL PARADE

Answer: What the pillow fight in the kids' room looked like—"BEDLAM"



# 15,000 feared dead in Bangladesh tidal wave

## Thousands of bodies float in Bengal Bay

DHAKA (Agencies) — Battered bodies floated in the Bay of Bengal Monday after a towering tidal wave which swept over islands off the Bangladesh coast, killing up to 15,000 people.

President Mohammad Ershad cancelled a visit to China due to start on Wednesday to take charge of relief operations for 250,000 people made homeless by the disaster.

Helicopters dropped food and drinking water to survivors and navy ships ploughed through heavy seas to reach areas cut off since the 15-metre high tidal wave crashed over the islands three days ago.

The full extent of the tragedy was unlikely to be known until the ships reached several low-lying mud islands mainly populated by fishermen.

A spokesman at disaster control headquarters in Dhaka told reporters 3,000 bodies had been recovered so far and at least 12,000 people were missing despite wide searches.

The spokesman said seven islands off the coast took the brunt of the wave which swept through fishing villages on Friday night when

many people were asleep.

Mariam, a 13-year-old girl, told reporters she lost her parents, two brothers and a sister.

"We were all sleeping in the same hut but when I woke up in the morning I was jammed against a fallen tree," she said.

"Where can my family be," she asked relief workers.

Mohammad Ishaq, 35-year-old fisherman from Chur Clerk, one of the islands, told Reuters he saw hundreds of bodies bobbing in the muddy waters.

"Cattle and dead children were floating side-by-side," he said.

The highest confirmed toll so far was 600 dead on Sandwip Island, south of Bangladesh's main port of Chittagong.

But rescue officials were most concerned about the fate of 2,000 people living on the furthestmost island of Uri Char, about 40 kilometres off Chittagong.

Navy and army teams scouring the island and surrounding seas

have so far found no sign of life.

The tragedy was the worst disaster to strike Bangladesh since 100,000 people died in a 1970 tidal wave which hit the same areas. In 1962 about 25,000 people died in another tidal wave.

Gen. Ershad has mobilised all available troops to head off diseases and starvation which struck after the two earlier tidal waves.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has offered relief supplies and helicopters to Gen. Ershad, a government spokesman said.

Gen. Ershad declared Tuesday a day of mourning and ordered all flags to be flown at half mast. He does not plan to make the trip to China until the crisis is over.

Bangladesh is the site of one of the world's worst weather disasters. The typhoon that hit Bangladesh on Nov. 11-12, 1970, while the nation was still known as East Pakistan, killed 300,000, according to unofficial estimates.

"According to the Guinness Book of World Records, the office of the Atomic Energy Authority Centre in Dhaka said that one million people were killed in the storm, which devastated the islands of Charjhabar, Hatia, Bola and Ramagati.



**BURNT-OUT HULK:** The remains of the Panamanian-registered tanker Petrobras One beside a refinery pier at the port of Algeiras in the Bay of Gibraltar Sunday after explosions ripped through two tankers, killing at least 40 people (AP wirephoto)

## Brandt meets Gorbachev

MOSCOW (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt began talks in the Kremlin Monday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, TASS news agency reported.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) was expected to focus on East-West issues.

The former chancellor arrived Sunday night with disarmament expert Egon Bahr, three days before the resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on space and nuclear arms in Geneva.

Mr. Gorbachev was expected to outline to Mr. Brandt what the Kremlin sees as a grave danger to European and world peace from the U.S. "Star Wars" research programme for a space-based missile defence, the strategic defence initiative (SDI).

## Pravda: No cuts in missiles until U.S. halts SDI research

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union, looking ahead to resumption of arms talks in Geneva this week, warned Sunday that there will not be any reduction of Soviet missiles while the United States continues research on space weapons.

In an editorial published Monday, the Communist Party daily Pravda accused the White House of trying to sabotage the talks, which remain in the agenda-setting phase.

"By refusing to stop its programme of developing attack space arms, the United States puts in question the very possibility of a limitation, and more so a reduction of nuclear arsenals," Pravda said.

"The United States cannot count on any reduction whatsoever by the Soviet Union of its return-strike nuclear arms while Washington continues with its measures to 'render impotent' Soviet arms in the hope of acquiring the ability to carry out aggression with impunity," the newspaper said.

The 3,000-word editorial, an authoritative and comprehensive summary of Kremlin policy, did not appear to break any new ground in the Soviet bargaining position.

Negotiations on nuclear and space weapons resume on Thursday. The first, six-week round of negotiations failed to produce visible progress.

The Soviets have been trying to cover space weapons talks and have called for a moratorium on researching or testing such weapons while the talks proceed.

The United States insists on continuing research into President Ronald Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI), popularly called "Star Wars."

In April, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said he was halting deployment of medium-range missiles in Eastern Europe until November and called on the United States to stop installing Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The White House turned down the call, contending that the Soviet Union already has an edge in medium-range missiles.

Pravda said the U.S. refusal to agree on the moratorium showed which side wanted to talk about readiness for disarmament "merely as a camouflage for its military preparations."

The newspaper repeated the Soviet insistence that the questions of reducing space weapons, long-range nuclear missiles, and medium-range arms be considered "in their interrelationship" and that space weapons be the "key question of the talks."

An agreement to reduce long-range weapons can be reached only "given total ban on attack space arms," Pravda said. It added that reductions of medium-range arsenals could be achieved only after accords on space weapons or strategic systems.

The newspaper rejected U.S. arguments that the "Star Wars" programme is strictly in a research phase. The first round of talks "cannot be described as satisfactory," Pravda said.

"Nobody, of course, expected the entire complex set of problems of space and nuclear arms to be solved in the course of six weeks," it said.

## Delhi says Sikh rebels planning major strikes

NEW DELHI (AP) — India's home minister said Monday the government has received reports that Sikh terrorists have planned major strikes in the next few weeks to create panic and chaos.

"Their malicious designs to weaken the country's unity will be frustrated by the government and the people," Home Minister Shanmukha B. Chavan said at a meeting of veterans of India's 1947 war for independence from British rule.

Police in New Delhi have tightened security throughout the city and neighbouring areas following reports that Sikh extremists may strike in the first week of June to mark the anniversary of Indian army's assault on the Sikhs' Golden Temple.

The entire police force has been mobilised and put on alert in preparation for the "genocide week" — the name Sikh militants give to the army attack.

About 1,000 Sikhs were killed in the temple raid, seen by the Sikh community as desecration of their holiest shrine.

"Extremists and terrorists are getting active support from external forces," Mr. Chavan said without elaborating.

A wave of terrorist bombings in New Delhi and three neighbouring states May 10-11 killed at least 87 people and injured more than 200 others. Police blamed the attacks on Sikh extremists.

A report in the Hindustan Times, meanwhile, said Sikh extremists, working with coded messages, plan to bomb railway tracks and poison wells.

Police in the Sikh-dominated Punjab state already have started guarding wells and ponds to prevent possible poisoning, the daily said in a report from Amritsar, the city where the Golden Temple is located. The report did not give any source for the information.

During the "genocide week," the extremists will "spread mayhem in their assigned areas immediately after getting the signals," the report said.

The report also said a few Sikh terrorists were caught moving about in police and paramilitary uniforms in Punjab, where most of India's 13 million Sikhs live.

## 10 trampled to death in Mexican stadium

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Autopsies were to be performed Monday to determine how 10 people died in a crush of fans pressing to get into a soccer game here.

Officials said authorities were interviewing eyewitnesses to determine what happened in the stadium incident.

The official news agency Notimex said a commotion broke out in one of the long passageways leading into the University City Stadium, where a national soccer championship game was about to begin.

The Red Cross said 29 people

also were injured, none of them seriously.

Notimex said a crowd surging down one entrance tunnel panicked when they found entrance gates to the ground locked.

Many had arrived late in a fleet of buses and did not have tickets to the game, it said, adding that 90,000 people were in the 70,000-capacity ground by the time the match started.

"It was pandemonium, with people pushing and shoving to get past a security check and into the ground," an eyewitness told Reuters.

## N. Korean team gets warm greeting in south

SEOUL (R) — The first North Koreans to visit Seoul for 12 years received a warm welcome from South Koreans when they arrived Monday for Red Cross talks aimed at reuniting an estimated 10 million Koreans with their families.

"We are optimistic about the talks and we hope they will be successful," chief northern delegate Li Chong-Ryul told a press conference at a hotel in a southern Seoul suburb.

Tens of thousands of Seoul's 10 million people cheered and waved as the North Koreans were driven in a motorcade on the 40-kilometre route from the border village of Panmunjom to Seoul.

"We thank our brethren in the south for the welcome," Mr. Li told reporters.

The 84 North Koreans — 14 delegates and advisers, 20 attendants and 50 journalists — were preparing themselves for the first round of talks with southern delegates at a five-star hotel on Tuesday.

They were due to have the second round on Wednesday on the issue of reuniting families separated by the 1950-53 Korean War before leaving on Thursday.

Visiting Seoul's Red Cross chief Yoo Chang-Soon later, Mr. Li said Pyongyang hoped the resumed talks, broken off by the communist North in 1973, would help to realise an ultimate peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, Seoul police said Monday they were questioning 70 students about their four-day occupation of the library at the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul which ended Sunday.

A total of 73 students from five Seoul universities took part in the occupation, a protest against what they called U.S. involvement in the 1980 civilian uprising in the southern city of Kwangju.

Police sources said the students would all be charged after the interrogation but added that three girls students were still receiving medical treatment for dehydration. They had been on hunger strike during the occupation.

The students demanded a public apology from the United States, accusing it of helping the military crush the Kwangju insurrection, in which 191 people were officially reported killed.

## U.N. chief, Castro to focus on Angola, Nicaragua

HAVANA (R) — Southern Africa and Central America are expected to dominate discussions when U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in Cuba on Tuesday to meet President Fidel Castro, diplomats said.

Cuba has about 25,000 troops in Angola and says they will stay there until South Africa pulls out of neighbouring Namibia (South West Africa) and allows the United Nations to take interim control.

Perez de Cuellar and Castro will almost certainly discuss the latest developments in southern Africa as well as ways of ending the violence in Central America, one European diplomat told Reuters.

Cuba, a firm supporter of U.N. demands for Namibian independence, also has a military presence in Nicaragua, which is under attack from U.S.-backed rebels.

The diplomat said that during his three-day visit Mr. Perez de Cuellar was likely to ask Castro about the conditions needed for a withdrawal of advisers from Nicaragua and his views on the Central American peace efforts by the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

Dr. Castro is expected to emphasise his anger at the launch last week of Radio Marti, an anti-communist station funded by Washington.

He will also reiterate his radical approach to solving Latin America's foreign debt problem, diplomats said.

The Cuban leader is pressing for the cancellation of the estimated \$360 billion debt and Mr. Perez de Cuellar, a Peruvian, is well aware of the difficulties faced by the countries of his home region.

The visit is Mr. Perez de Cuellar's first to Cuba since taking the U.N. post and he is scheduled to tour a number of development projects on the island.

Cuba receives United Nations aid for experimental cattle-rearing stations and industrial projects and Mr. Perez de Cuellar is almost certain to tour the old part of Havana, now being restored under a U.N.-sponsored scheme.

He will also visit the Isle of Youth off southern Cuba, where thousands of young foreigners study, before he leaves for the Dominican Republic on Friday.

## 32 escape from Jakarta jail

JAKARTA (R) — Thirty-two prisoners have escaped from a jail in the heart of Jakarta after battering down the main door.

An Indonesian government spokesman said Monday. Warning shots were fired about the prisoners' heads as they rushed out of Salemba jail Sunday, he said. One guard was stabbed by a prisoner but was only slightly hurt. The prison is the capital's main jail and has more than 1,000 inmates.

A report in the Hindustan Times, meanwhile, said Sikh extremists, working with coded messages, plan to bomb railway tracks and poison wells.

Police in the Sikh-dominated Punjab state already have started guarding wells and ponds to prevent possible poisoning, the daily said in a report from Amritsar, the city where the Golden Temple is located. The report did not give any source for the information.

During the "genocide week," the extremists will "spread mayhem in their assigned areas immediately after getting the signals," the report said.

The report also said a few Sikh terrorists were caught moving about in police and paramilitary uniforms in Punjab, where most of India's 13 million Sikhs live.

## AIDS virus found in African monkeys

NAIROBI (R) — Research workers in Nairobi have found that the vervet monkey, common in Kenya and other African countries, is a carrier of the virus thought to cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) Dr. James Else, American director of the Institute of Primate Research, told Reuters that research showed 30 per cent of the vervet monkeys tested at the institute carried the virus HTLV-3. Dr. Else said blood samples had been sent to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and to Britain's Royal Cancer Institute for more detailed analysis. It was not yet known whether the monkeys, also called green monkeys, contracted the AIDS virus only in specific areas or whether it was widespread, he added.

New Zealand develops anti-drunk driving device

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — A New Zealand-developed device which will prevent drunk drivers from driving their cars is to be installed in cars assembled here by General Motors, the company has announced.

The electronic hand-held sensor, called co-driver ignition interlock, measures a driver's breath for alcohol level and prevents a car engine from being turned on if the driver is over a certain limit. General Motors is installing the device in all its New Zealand assembled models as an optional extra and will offer it as an accessory on existing cars. The gadget costs 300 New Zealand dollars (\$135) and is the brainchild of a New Zealand traffic officer.

Deng's son opens hotel for handicapped

PEKING (AP) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's son, who is confined to a wheelchair, has opened China's first hotel for the handicapped, the official Xinhua News Agency said. Deng Pufang, 40, is director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped. He was paralysed when Red Guards forced him from a fourth-floor window during Mao Tse-Tung's "cultural revolution."

The 120-bed Binyuhui hotel in southeastern Peking, will be run by the welfare fund. It has sloping entrances, special bathrooms and one attendant for every five guests. Intended for Chinese tourists, the room rate is seven Yuan (\$2.45) a day.

British leader condemns 'Jewish shirt'

LONDON (AP) — The leader of Britain's Jewish community Monday described the latest punk fashion of wearing shirts like those inmates were forced to wear in Nazi concentration camps as "grizzly, grim, gruesome and sick."

The striped shirts, complete with the star of David and prison numbers, are being sold for about £12.50 (\$15.75) at shop specialising in far-out clothing. Greville Janner, an opposition Labour Party lawmaker and president of the board of deputies of British Jews, said prosecuting those responsible for selling the shirts was not the answer. "It should be explained to those who cause deep hurt and offence," he said. "They are sold by a handful of traders, some extremist or stupid, but others who simply do not know the meaning of what they are selling or they would not touch them."

"It should not be forgotten that shirts of this type were worn in concentration camps not only by Jewish victims of Nazism, but also by countless fellow sufferers, opponents of Hitler, trade unionists, gypsies, handicapped people and all the rest who were herded by the SS into gas chambers or crematoria or who died from starvation or disease in Hitler's hideous camps," Mr. Janner said.

## Rebels kill 12 soldiers in central Philippines

BACOLOD, Philippines (R) — Twelve soldiers were killed and five wounded when communist rebels attacked an army post in central Philippines, a military spokesman said Monday.

He said about 150 guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA) stormed the barracks Sunday night in Isabella, about 50 kilometres south of Bacolod in Negros Occidental province, and escaped in three trucks after seizing grenade launchers, rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Rebel casualties were not known but the NPA usually carry away their dead and wounded.

Military sources said the raid appeared to be the first in such strength in Negros Occidental. Normally about 30 men are billeted at the barracks but many of

them were on Sunday leave.

The regional commander, Brigadier-General Isidoro de Guzman, has put the area under "red alert" and ordered a major operation to hunt the rebels, the military spokesman said.

Negros Occidental, the Philippines' main sugar-producing area, has been the scene of growing NPA activity with the industry depressed and more and more plantation workers put out of jobs.

The Philippine News Agency said a number of people were killed and wounded when suspected NPA guerrillas ambushed a bus Sunday night about 15 kilometres west of Isabella.

The agency quoted one passenger as saying: "There were several dead lying around."

## Sino-British pact on Hong Kong takes effect

PEKING (R) — China and Britain Monday exchanged documents ratifying their agreement on the future of Hong Kong, officially launching the colony on its 12-year transition to Chinese rule.

The accord, guaranteeing Hong Kong's present free market system and freedoms for 50 years after Britain hands back the territory in 1997, went into effect at the same time.

Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and British Ambassador Sir Richard Evans toasted each other in champagne after the ceremony, which was attended by State Councilor Ji Pengfei and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

"The current situation in Hong Kong is very good," Mr. Zhou said at the ceremony.

"In the coming 12 years, the common responsibility of the Chinese and the British governments is to maintain and develop stability and prosperity in Hong Kong and ensure thorough implementation of the joint declaration (on Hong Kong's future) and the smooth transfer of government in 1997," Mr. Zhou said.

Mr. Evans said Britain would abide strictly by the terms of the declaration, signed by the two countries' prime ministers last December.

"The British government is certain that the Chinese government will do likewise," the ambassador added.

While Britain will continue to administer the territory until June 30, 1997, China will have its say during the transitional period through the joint liaison group that

will monitor the implementation of the pact.

Peking also has equal representation with Britain on a joint land commission, officially set up Monday, which will oversee the sale and lease of land in Hong Kong up to and after the Chinese takeover.

The availability and cost of land plays a key role in the Hong Kong economy. Land prices act as a gauge of the health of the capitalist territory's other economic sectors.

The successful conclusion of Sino-British negotiations cleared the way for a state visit to Britain next week by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who with Britain's Margaret Thatcher signed the joint declaration in Peking on December 19.

It was not all plain sailing in recent weeks as the two sides worked to reach agreement on the composition of the joint liaison group, and thus clear the way for Monday's ceremony.

Faced with China's veto on the inclusion on the panel of a representative of Hong Kong's 5.3 million ethnic Chinese — Peking maintains it speaks for them — Britain finally sidestepped a row by granting full British citizenship to Eric Ho, the colony's trade and industry secretary.

London wanted to make use of Mr. Ho's expertise as the liaison group defends Hong Kong's status as a separate territory after 1997 in pacts such as the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) and the multilateral arrangement (MFA).

## Septuplet mother visits five surviving babies

ORANGE, California (AP) — Patti Frustaci, with intravenous tubes dangling from her arms and a portable heart monitor trailing behind her, visited her five surviving septuplets and touched them for the first time, doctors said Sunday.

"She said a couple of them opened their eyes and seemed to respond to her touch," said Dr. Martin Feldman, Mrs. Frustaci's obstetrician. Before the visit, the mother had touched only a girl who was still born at Tuesday's delivery, and a boy nicknamed "Peanut" who died Friday.

The surviving infants, three boys and two girls, remained in critical but stable condition, said Dr. David Hicks, a neonatologist at children's hospital of Orange County.

The infants, born 12 weeks premature, continued to suffer from a lung disease common to

premature babies, but treatments have nearly wiped out the skin-yellowing jaundice in two of them, said Dr. Hicks.

The jaundice developed because the premature liver could not process old red blood cells, while the lung problem stemmed from a lack of a substance that keeps lungs from collapsing.

All five babies have received blood transfusions every other day, as well as constant intravenous feeding of a high-protein formula, Dr. Hicks said.

The weights of the babies on Sunday ranged from 672 grammes to 784 grammes, reflecting a continuing decrease in fluids. Their birth weight ranged from 476 grammes to 812 grammes.

Mrs. Frustaci, 30, was taken by wheelchair from the intensive care unit of St. Joseph Hospital to the neonatal intensive care unit at the adjacent children's hospital.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A83 ♠ AQ8762 ♠ 95 ♠ K6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A. — You might argue that South has a minimum opening bid and, therefore, should pass. But that is lazy thinking. On any hand where North has first or second-round diamond control, 12 tricks could be a near certainty. For instance, give North some holding like:  
♠ xx ♠ Kxx ♠ Kxx ♠ AQJxx  
Regardless of the defense, North can make a small slam at no trump. To investigate the possibilities, cue-bid four spades.
- Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ KQ ♠ AK873 ♠ A982 ♠ 73  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A. — It is tempting to double, but your reward might be insufficient. Your cue-bid can surely make game, and slam is not out of the question. Since a new suit by responder is forcing, all we would do for the moment is bid two hearts.
- Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ J85 ♠ J1062 ♠ K952 ♠ 73  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A. — First, we trust you know that, in this sequence, North's jump is not forcing. However, it does show a very good hand and, probably, a near-solid suit. Therefore, we would venture three no trump — the gain in closing out the rubber if we suc-
- ceed is worth the risk.
- Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ KQ83 ♠ J5 ♠ AKQ82 ♠ Q7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
What do you bid now?  
A. — Since partner has bid twice, he is unlikely to have a dead minimum. So it might seem that you should take your chances at three no trump. However, in view of the partial misfit, we would proceed cautiously and raise to two no trump.
- Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ A76 ♠ 8754 ♠ K983 ♠ 73  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A. — Partner is trying for game and looking for help in clubs. You have an excellent hand for him — four-card trump support, an ace and a king, and a ruffing value where he needs it. Jump to four hearts.
- Q.6 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ K85 ♠ AJ3 ♠ A4 ♠ 10872  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A. — It might seem that you should tell your partner about your diamond stopper by bidding three no trump. However, you have no idea whether that is the right contract. The correct action is to pass, thereby announcing that you have a minimum opening bid and leaving the decision to partner. He might elect to double, a decision with which you would heartily concur.